

BRITISH WORKMAN OFFICE-9, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.



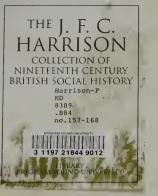


PERIEND OF THE SONS OF FOLL



THE WOUSTRIAL CLASSIS

D BY THEIR SINCERE TRIEND THE KDITOR





THOMAS BRITTON. THE MUSICAL SMALL COAL MAN.

THE MUNICAL SMALL-GOAL MAN.
The words, "righty, for the million" and
"music for the usesse," are cel-sikered to convey
modern ideas and against, as if in this pressitime only, a love of strings and music was developing among the industrial classes. We hope
it is true that a cultivation of musical taste is
becoming general among the people, for there is
auditing more refining, or that bank families together more pleasantly, or salds more to the
uncent enjoyment of the contraction of the most meansthat the same of the contraction of the most meansthe instances of the clearating power of manic,
was shown in the 1% of a most treastable manyield did more than a hundred and lifty resent was shown in the life of a most remarkable man who died more than a hundred and hity years ago (1714), Thomas Britton, a dealer in coul, who lived in Aylesburystreet, Clerkenwell, at a corner-house by Jerusalem-passage, 82. John's-square. The basement of his abode was the equare. The basement of his about was the coal-store, over which was a long low room, reached by a steep and awkward staircase. Yet reached by a steep and awkward staucase. Yet humble as this dwelling was, the fine musical tasto of the owner became known; and doubtless his character for general worth was respected, for he was able to assemble in his abodo, not only friends of his own station in life for an evening's triends of his own station in the for an evening's delightful exercise of the timeful art, but rack, fashion, and talent, came to the lowly concert-room of Thomas Britton, and he was known by the name of the "musical small-coal known by the name of the "musical small-coal man." Among those who homoured the harolic durilling was a young foreigner who came first to this country in 17.10 and was destined to learn an imperiable name—Harole, the great com-poser, whose write, musarposed in grandeur and beauty, may be said each year to attain a wider appreciation. The magnificant oratorio of the "Messish" is regurded as the most insubed sacred musical work that thesus grants has given

It makes a pleasant picture to the mind to It makes a pleasant picture to the mind to think of the company assembling for hos sweet refreshment of harmonious sounds in the room over the coal-shere. Prile, state, and exclusive-ness, all subduced by takent, worth, and reinne-ment, in hemsile life. Well might the gentle and high-born leve to listen, when Handels was one of the posternors and doubless the lastics and gentlemen who wistle Diliton's consects com-rected in the principle of the principle of the posternors and doubless the lastics and condenses who wistle Diliton's consects com-rected in the principle of the Why should they not be as bountful and appre-entition in the poor, as in the weakly home; is not why amount they not he as beautiful and appropriate in the poor, as in the weakly home; is not the sumbline beautiful whether it glds the mountain tops, or glows in the recesses of the lowly valley?

lowly valley?

We find that Thomas Britton was not content
to let his mind dwell only on music. The man
whose taste and intellect are once awakened will
not rest without further attainments; progress and not rest without further attainments, pro-improvement are the law of his being. He was fond of books, and in that age there was a great attained and manuscripts. Many fond of books, and in that age there was a great seeking after of books and manuscripts. Many emirant roblemen engaged in unking weekly rounds among gir blockslets, and then would meet at a fixed borr at Estemati's, a bookseller in Patermeter-ow. And to this gathering, which was mostly on a Saturday, Britton, to would come. He has been known to be pitch a sack of coals against Mr. Estemati's door, and then center and take his part in the conversation going on abent old books and manuscripts, when was the same work of the conversation going on abent old books and manuscripts, when was though an about some conversation going on abent old books and manuscripts, when was though a subject of the conversation going on abent old books and manuscripts. In ultraly of the sack of coals against Mr. Bateman's dor, and thee enter and take his part in the conversation going on about old beels and manuscripts, when authors and nothern of celebrity ever present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present. Known and respected, he was received on terms of familiarity, even thought were present to the which wealth makes, but that which worth makes. The predigate and the ignormat are low company, however risk, and the weekly and the core of the familiary of the present of the present of the present the present of the pr

angors songs.

Oh! then, at this season of the year, let pure
and loving strains arise from many a happy and
pious working man's ahode; let the sweet
melody of children's voices blend with those of
their parents and elders in cheerful strains; and their parents and enders if concerns stanis, as the stanishmus, as voices combine, hearts will driw more closely together in love and faith, and make true melody to the "Giver of every good gift." And thus beginning the opening year, they may considerably hope for a special blessing on 1868. And that God may grant this is our cauncal prayer.

ON THE NEW YEAR.

EIGHTEEN hundred sixty-seven It's now for ever past,
Eighteen hundred sixty-eight
Will fly away as fast.

But whether Life's uncertain scene Shall hold an equal pace; Or whether Death shall come between

And end my mortal race

Or whether sickness, pain, or health,
My future lot shall be:
Or whether poverty or wealth,
Is all unknown to me.

John Ray had lived a busylife for many years of a gardener, and by temperate and careful living, had been able to make himself owner of the cottage in which he and his wife had lived poweres to do anything beyond comforting his during the greater part of their married life. As a psighbourly action for her or her children. the cottage in which he and his wife had lived during the greater part of their married life. As he grave fid ho left off going out to work, and kept entirely to his own graden—a fine piece of ground at the back of his cottage. This he tended with great care, and it produced some of the best fruit and vegetables to be found in any part of the country in which he lived. Of course there was much more on his ground than he and Inere was much more on mis ground often he and Jamet could possibly use; so every-day he and Gipsy trudged off to the neighbouring town, about a mile distant, with the aforesaid little cart full of such really good vegetables and fine fresh-gathered fruit, that it was no wonder that the whole lot was soon changed into money, the whole lot was soon changed into money, which caused old John to return home with his

the whole lot was soon changed into money, which caused old John to return home with his pockets much heavier than when he act out.

If was quito a picture to see the turn-out, every morning. There was the deem, brightly-particle third cart, with it occutients of bright green, while, yellow, ret. angel, besten, droping, sense, p. 100 may feel be dispared their corner) are, but a merry little natural, sleek and part, and targing at its pretty load with a will, and a certain pride, as much as to say to the consequential poince who peased it by, "See, I can step up and draw as well, and as much as you can!" And then there was the ruddy, happy-looking old master, who never used any-thing het good words, and kind pasts in driving, and who met his customers with united and an obliging manner which was for him their respect.

uried in Clerkenwell Churchyard (October 1st, POOR OLD JANET'S CHRISTMAS GIFT. But, instead of that, the how e-ground was left

buried in Clerkenwell Churchyard (October 1st, 17/14), to the great regact of a large circle, who is hall lored his modest worth, and honoured his year. In the control of the control of

poor wife now and then, and doing any kind neighbourly action for her or her children.

When Janet's hushand died, she at ence decided to employ Charile Chapman to take her garden things to town. She knew him to be a treaty lad, and one who would willingly sed him to be a she had been seen that the she had been the search things to the she had been to the most search and the she had been to the most search and the she had been the she had been

THE BRITISH WORKNAM

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May my Christmas gift prove a help and blessing to you !"

Chapman stood up, and affectionately stroked the homie little donkey's neck, as he replied, "I can't attempt to thank you, Mr. Ray. It is to good fry out remember us in this wer. To a contract the first of the property of the quarter, Tiffoliow."

Away west Charlie, and then Mr. and Mrs. Chedy: and you may depend upon it I will userer let Gipsy feel the loss of his first good on maker. But how shell you mease without him It will put you quate out of the way with your garden."

The weight was little from the father's heart. The weight was little from the father's heart.

to make the present.

The weight was lifted from the father's heart. him If will put you quite out or the way your garden."

"But I must get some one begin at once to reat it of me," said Janet; "some one who will put his shoulder to the wheel, and just mack it pay, and pay well considering for a minute, and then said, "I'm your man, Mrs. Ray! I've not got airponce of money to begin with; but Pre got ready hands, and a strong will."

"And two brave lads to help," added Janet. Cypn which Charlet and Alfred, with radiant facet, said, "Yes, we will help, failter."

All the while Kata's gas were glatening with.

"Phoneuron.—Rerely promise hut, if lawful, and the ready of lawful of lawful.

All the while Kate's eyes were glistening with thankful tears, and she said, "O Mrs. Ray, I do constantly perform, —William Penu's Maxims.



GREYFRIARS' BOBBY

GREYFRIARS' BOBBY

SEVERAL months ago, the Scotman newspaper gave a touching narrative of a Scotch Terrier, which for several years past has alope every night on the greve of his material or the greve of his material curve the following the several pass past has a several curve the following the several curve within doors, but with dismal howling he has pleaded for liberty to rest on his favourite hed. A weekly treat of steaks are long allowed Bobby by Sergeant Sout, a generous member of the Artilery Corps. When the mid-day gan is fired at the G. Mr. John Trid of 6, Greyfrian's Place, who for the last six years has kindly given him a good dinner. Bobby, however, never thinks of going to Mr. Tridl or fired of 6, Greyfrian's Place, who for the last six years has kindly given him a good dinner. Bobby, however, never thinks of going to Mr. Tridl or the Sunday, as the premises are closed on that day, but the sagacious creature avec as portion of his Friday's and Saturday's dinner for that day, Bobby has his pantry for this purpose, heatest a first of the sunday of the host of friends, who have not only volunteered to pay ment of the dog tax, on the ground that he has been sunday of the sunday of the sunday of the sunday has been done in the sunday of the sunday

A WORD ON FAMILY PRAYER.

PERHAPS some of you say, "1 am so ignorant PERMINE some of you say, "I am so ignorant that it is no good trying to have prayer in our family." You make a mistake there. It is not grand words that God wants, but honest hearts. God offers you his Holy Spirit to help you in your peayers and to teach you to pray. Jesus says, "If yo then, heing evil, know have to give good gifts unto your chaldren, how much more whall your hearenly Fether gife. God for the help of Ills Holy Spirit, and you will find that in far latter than all the help that anyman can give you.



NOTICES

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GREYFRIARS BOBOY, ON THE GRAVE OF HIS MASTER. graved, by permission, from the picture by Mr. Gourlay Steele, RSA



BACON, THE OREAT SCULPTOB; OR, PIETY AND GENIUS COMBINED,

BACON, THE GREAT SCULPTOR: Or, Piety and Genius Combined

The following beautiful epitaph is inscribed on a plain tablet in the north gallery of the bernacle in Tottenham Court Road:

"Near this place lies John Bacon, R.A., Sculptor, who died August 7, 1799, aged 59 years, and left the following inscription for this Tablet:"—

" WHAT I WAS AS AN ARTIST SEE TO ME OF SOME IMPORTANCE WHILE I LIVED; BUT WHAT I REALLY WAS AS A RELIEVER IN CHRIST JESUS, IS THE ONLY THING OF IMPORTANCE TO ME NOW

It is impossible to read such an inscription without wishing to know the history of the man who composed it, and ordered it to be placed as his monumental memorial.

John Bacon's life was what might be expected.

John Beson's life was what might be expected from the above opitish, and supplies a solid-Christian example to all British workmen. Though descended from a respectable Somerst-shire family, the parents of the subject of our sketch had Life into poverty, and John Beson's eithlidhood was one of puration and adversity. Like Dr. Adam Clake, who marrowly escaped, drowning in early boyhood, John Beson had two great perils. When he was five years of ago, he fell into the vat of a soup-boller, the depth heing sufficient to endanger libal if no life, but fortunately the holting contents had just been sounted. Only a month after he was my over he sounted. emptied. Only a month after he was run over by a loaded cart, the wheel actually passing over him, yet, marvellous to relate, not inflicting any fatal injury. But him, yet, marvellous to relate, not inflicting any fatal nighty. But for some time after, the boy was sickly, and his father, who was a cloth-worker, was not able to give him the education he wished to bestow. However, being an intelli-gent man, and fond for reading, he taught the boy gent man, and fond for reading, he taught the boy the state of the plant English education, and sympathicals of a plant English education, and sympathical solutions and the state, when John solutions are supported by the state of the state of the solutions and the state of the state of the state of the solutions are supported by the state of the state of the state of the solutions are supported by the state of the s sympatized with his child's tastes, when John carly began to display a love of pictures and figures, and attempted to draw models. John Bacon was a very quiet and reflective boy, and when discontent at his trials, tempted lim to repine at his tot, he came, by the power of his own thoughts, his lot, he came, by the power or his own-throughts, to this conclusion, "that a measure of happiness was in every one's power who could learn to discipline their own mind." A very remarkable discipline their own mind." A very remarkable thought for a boy under fourteen, and not at that time the subject of religious convictions. He was apprenticed to a Mr. Crispo, of Bow, a maker of porcelain, who taught him to model the rude sort of ornaments, then used to decorate common shies, each

common chins, and gave him some instruction in common china, and gave him some instruction in painting figures on plates and dishes. This could not have been good practice either for eye or band. In that time those monstrous forms of Elijah, dressed in a pink robe, and fed by gill ravens, bigger than the prophet's head and abouttoner, were devised; and the idea in all deathers, were devised; and the idea in all deathers and gracult forms. Toolours, and to correct and gracult forms, produced to humblest reader is now educated by beautiful drawing and woodents in cheap intering lovely.

fessional brethren for his great simplicity of nan-ners, and it was with normal nound of majoring and trepidation that he appeared at the pulses; but the King was instartly attracted by those simple manners which were thought munitable for a monarch's presence. To be what we really are, and not to try to appear something that we represent the presence of the influence of religion, and with the presence of the present of the given true reference would meet a same to give true reference would intelligence. religion of a main would not make structure of the property true refinement. With mild intelligence, and manly propriety, the sculptor, who had tisen the condition of a working potter, answered the property of the king; and during the stiffings with which by the king; and during the stiffings with which the but was in promote honoured him while the but was in promote honoured him while the but was in promote honoured him while the but was in promote here were conversations between the sculpter and large with the part on the left of the property and the time George III. ever regarded Bacon with distinguished fevour, and the full tide of prosperity set in, which, aided by unwearied difference, conducted him to fortane.

Of course the man who makes friends and attams success, will not whelly escape envy; and the enemies of John Bacon secused him of politic and obsequences, and love of money—and of deepulommen, and love of money—and

the cnemies of John Bacon secused him of politi-cal obsequiousness, and love of money—and derided his religious life. The latter part of the leat century was a time when political animosi-ties were very hot. As our eculptor was emi-mently logal, and being inhared with horror at the arroraties perpetrised during the great French arroraties perpetrised during the great French at the post (19-08), he truncal and equipped all the post (19-08), he truncal and equipped to the post of the proper section of the post of the come very numerous complex (19-08) are the series that rails in the channel two spaces are the series that rails in the channel two spaces. screen that rails in the chancel two specimens of his works; the monument of Dr. Johnson, and that to the philanthropist, John Howard. The state of Lord Chatham, in Guildhall, is also by him. The allegorical recumbent figure of Thames, in the court-yard of Somerset House, is

THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

THE REBULT OF A KIND ACTION.

Is September, eighteen hundred and five, a poor him twice over in the pearie that they given to him twice over in the pearie that they given to him twice over in the pearie that they given to him twice over in the pearie that they given to him twice over in the pearie that they given to him twice over in the pearie that they given to him twice over in the pearie that they given the control of the Giver. So, led by the spring of the control of the Giver. So, led by the spring of the control of the given the given the control of the given the control of the given the given the control of the given the given the control and trends and the given the given the control of the given the giv with an assiduity and watchfolness which only they know who act from sterling principle and a high humanity. Just a quarter of a century later, this same man was applied to by Major Noult, of pleasant memories, who was then sur-weyor of the port of New York, to put together a machine in the Custom-Honse, and take models of its various away. This, was done and the a maxime in the Canton-House, and take models of its various parts. This was done, and the mechanic conceived the flas of constructing a similar article, which sha had of constructing a similar article, which sha had been done to the kind for officiency in the Old Word and to the Kwey, and he succeeded. He did not to the hundred and thirty-three. His son encycled him in hunsiness, and inheriting the investive genius of his father, combined with rare business tact and indomitable energy, he has added improvement to improvement, until the has made the velocie civilized world his advhor. It carries light to every household; hour by hour is lifting the degraded and the fallen; and is sading in the revolutionizing of all nations which exist by oppression, wrong doing and injustice. But the degrated and the fallen; and is saling in the revolutioning of all unions which east by the revolutioning of all unions which east by the revolutioning of all unions which east by the propression, wrong doing and nijustice. But the propression, wrong doing and nijustice. But the analysis what is it? Fifty years ago on singlet have been purchased entire for a hundred or two dollars; a common drygoods box might seem to produce the system in or cimate against the till effects of severe seems of the perfect sharts; but now, in it perfected shats, it completes a psace of fifteen carefully and forty feet long; it is made of four-very large than the product of the product of

omments was to present bright colours, and an outcorrect and gracular forms. The eye of the humblest reader is aone educated by beautiful drawing and woodents in cheap piteorial works, so as to understand proportion and elegance of the signal of the second proportion and elegance of the signal of the second proportion and elegance of the signal of the second proportion and elegance of the signal of the second proportion and elegance of the signal of the signal of the second proportion and elegance of the signal of the signal of the second proportion of the signal of the signal of the second proportion of the signal of the si sequence of Robert Hoe—the English lad of
eighteen laundred and five, of the kindly Grant
Thorburn and his wife, and Richard M. Hoe of the
New York, there are made at the office of the
Row'l York, there are made at the office of the
Row'l York, there are made at the office of the
Row'l York, there are made at the office of the
Row'l York, there are made at the office of the
Row'l In Firsting Home Square, tenerty-five
theusand impressions in sixty minutes. Who
can disclaim indebtedness to these four names;
The merchant who siys his coffice at breakfast,
and reads the listest nows up to two or three
o'clock in the morning, perhangs forgets to when
be is nadebted for that pleasure. Rich and peor, world, with world of traiting of a busiless.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

By far the greatest number of deaths io ou. own By far the greatest number or deaths no our cru-cilinate, among the very young and the very noyel, occur in January and February. These are generally the coldest months in the year. The very young and the very aged are the least able to resist the ill effects of cold. One-aixth of the deaths among young children result from cold. The absolute necessity of warmth is not suffi-

The absolute necessity of warmth is not sufficiently known in our country, and due attention to its sources will spare many a valuable life. Moverer cold the weather, the body of aliving human being must be kept at the temperature of 95°F. This heat is kept up by the process of breathing, and its effect upon the blood. The real tied is the food taken into the system. Some foods are some obstantinglands and the product of the cold taken into the system. foods are more heat-producing than others. These are the starchy matters contained in bread, and the ordinary animal and vegetable foods. I winter we require more bread and more fat foo winter we require howe treat and more re-tractions are represented by the property of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of the contraction of the con-traction of the contraction of th

devours with avoidity all kinds of lats and oils.

Good plain nutritious food, then, consisting of
a due proportion of bread and fat meat, with
vegetables, of which our potato is the best, is
one means of keeping up the natural warmth of

the system.

Besides this, however, warm clothing is reguired especially by the very young, the very
aged and the feeble, who cannot take vigerous crecrecise. Flazuel should be worn next the skin.

This keeps the internal heat from thying off. Warm
clothing, mostly weellen, is the best in winter,
and should be very cartinoshy changed in our
variable climate. We should hear much be of
'stasthing calls' if more sensition was taken the variable climate. We should hear much less of "catching cold" if more caution were taken in

catering cost it more caution were taken in the changing of clothing!

A third mode of warming is by fire—whether on the hearth, in the open grate, or the stove. These three sources of warmth have been given in the order of their necessity and importance.

1.—PROFER FOOD.

2. PROFER FOOD.

1.—PROPER FOOD.
2.—PROPER BODY-CLOTHING.

All methods of warming will be of no avail without food. Food alone, without clothing, will not be sufficient. Proper food and plenty of it, with good body-clothing, and the use of free, will do all that it required to protect the system in our climate against the ill effects of severe

Secti was the expression of a little child who came to our door a few days ago, begging for bread and clothing. "Father is drank all the time." For child what a volume of misery and we or is expressed in those six words! Hone, where comfort should there an abiding-place, bad where happiness should dwell as a place, but the comfort is not been time." See the control of the contro poverty, gather round the house of that father who "is drunk all the time." Mother brokenwho "is draink all the time." Mother broken-hearted, children growing up in ignorance and disgrace, unfitted to perform that part on the stage of life which the Creator designed for them, are the results of "Father being drunk all the time."

dependent upon the cold charities of a near-rec-world, with words of truth and frankness pro-claiming the sad news of his own destitution, sentund to send "A model in Clay" to the Society of Arts, and received, to his great jey, TRUE FRIENDS.

TRUE F

A SABBATH-BREAKER'S GAINS.

"WELL, well, I don't say but what you are "Writh, well, I don't say but what you are right, and it is certainly very nice and com-fortable to have a quiet Sunday, and go to church, and all that. And I intend that we shall do without working on Sundays soon; but just now, Kate, why its unreasonable of you to make a fuss about it when we are all so busy."

tuss about it when we are all so busy."

These were the words of Mr. Taylor, who kept a ready-made clothes-shep, some years ago, in a crowded street at Poplar. His wife had been brought up in the country, and when she married, and came to the neighbourhood of London to live, nothing so surprised her as the way in which multitudes spent the Sabbath. She used to say it tired her to look at them toiling used to say it rived her to look at them toning on week-day and Sunday, with no rest and no comfort either for hody or mind. Mrs. Taylor was not a religious woman, and she did not feel all the sin there is in Sabbath-breaking, her see all the sin there is in Saonach-Breaking, but she saw the folly of it, and for some time both she and her husband paid some ontward respect to the Sabbath: this was while John Taylor was a journeyman, but when he managed to get a shop of his own and begin in a small way as a clothier, then he opened on Sundays, and kept his two apprentices more than half the day employed, and when the lads at length got released they went off to some tea-gardens, and spent the remaining hours of the Sabbath in riot released they went on to some resugators, and apent the remaining hours of the Sabbath in riot and folly. Mr. Taylor, on Mondays, when the youtlas were weary and stupid, used to be often cross; but he could not speak wisely to his cross; but he could not speak wisely to his apprentices, for he broke the Sabbath himself, and his wife seeing this, would complain, and bence the remark we have quoted at the commencement of our narrative. The business was increasing, and in a few years Mr. Taylor reckoned he would be, as he said, "Above the world: then he would keep the Sabbath."

So, tolling early and late, all day, and every day, years passed on; and John Taylor was in day, years passed on; and John Taylor was in what is called "good circumstances." His wife had long been ading, and now that he could give her every luxury she had no appetite, and every thing, even plain bread, would frequently disagree with her-constantly living in a close shop, taking no out-door exercise, and anxiety of mind had so weakened her that there was no enjoyment for her. When her husband talked of his gains, she her. When her husband talked of his gains, sue would feelily murmur, "all I have gained is a broken constitution."

Paylor in good health. He

Nor was Mr. Taylor in good health. He set out to find a house in a pleasant country where he could settle down, but some places were too cold, and some too damp, and almost all too duil. He was restless and fidgety, awa from his shop. And he smoked continually, spend ing his evenings at a tavera. His mind seemed a perfect blank. When he had told how he had porfect blank. When he had nothing else to tell.

His money gained him some pretended friends
who helped him to spend it;—none that belped who helped him to spend it ;—none that helped him really to enjoy it. By-and-by it was noticed that he grew sleepy and forgetful. He did not complain of being ill, but he grew stout and beavy. Five years ago he was to be seen drawn in a chair on to the beach at Brighton, and there he would does not him to be well does not him. he would dose awhile, and then wake to halible like a child. "He should never have left business," said one who knew him. "He has nothing to do, and nothing to think of, and his hrain is

softening," was the medical opinion on his case.
It was melancholy to see the pair in their last It was melancholy to see the pair in their last days. They were not very old, but they were both total wrecks. Their relations, who had never been very intinates with them in their former years, now had no other interest about time, but as to the money they would leave; and thee only person who showed them any dis-interested attention was a true distributor who who came trying to kindle some fire of devotion in the burnt-out ashes of their childred and torpals hearthy that mass the effort. It did good to the hearthy that mass the effort. It did good to the nearly with the nearly with the nearly wit

no good.

As they had journeyed through life they might As they had journeyed through life they might have so exercised and strengthened their spiritual nature, by attendance at their Heavenly Father's house, that they would have had all their mental faculties in lively exercise during those years when they were engaged in business. The wavet rest, and the holy change of pursuit on the one day in seren would have been as weekly draughts of new life to them—a constant refreshing from

the presence of the Lord.

The friends they would have made in the house of God would have been faithful and kind. For men and women, who are true to their first duties, are likely to be true in all things. Truth, like purity, runs through and renews the whole mature. Our friends are doubly ours when they partake with us, not only the tleeting blessings of time, but the aweet and enduring hopes of exemity.

But of all this personal and relative good, these poor souls knew nothing. They had struggled on through many joyless years, and these years their present gains—broken health, low spirits, a lonely findless old age. They had no past to look back upon with contentment, no present to

to look back upon with contentment, no present to enjoy with gratitude, and no future to dwell upon with hope! So the slow dark evening of their day de-clined. So, amid clouds and darkness, they died. They had known no real happiness here. The mind shrinks from following them to the dread hereatter! But, thinking of them and of thousands like them, the solemn words of our Lord vibrate through the depths of our nature: "What shall it profit a man, if he gain the
whole world and lose his own soul?"

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.

The kindest and the happiest pair Will find occasion to forbear, And something, every day they live, To pity and perhaps forgive. But if infirmities that fall In common to the lot of all-A blemish, or a sense impaired— Are crimes so little to be spared; Then farewell all that must create The comfort of the wedded state ; Instead of harmony, 'tis jar, And tunuit and intestine war The love that cheers life's latest stage, Proof against sickness and old age, Preserved by virtue from declension Secomes not weary by attention ; But lives, when that exterior grace Which first inspires the flame decays. 'Tis gentle, delicate and kind, To faults compassionate or blind, And will with sympathy endure Those cvils it would gladly cure; But angry, coarse and harsh express Shows love to be a mere profession Proves that the heart is Or soon expels him if it is.

COWPER

CHILDREN'S FEET.

LIPELONG discomfort, disease, and sudden death LIFELONO discomfort, disease, and sudden death often come to children through the inattention, ignorance, or cardessness of the parents. A child abould never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, in putting a child to bed, should be to see that the feet are dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangeroun stated of croup, diphtheris, resulted in a dangeroun stated of croup, diphtheris, or fatal sore-throat

Always, on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy, or thavy weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother should herself ascertain if the stockings are the least damp; and if so, should require them to be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand until perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings and shoes, put on, while the other stockings and shoes should be placed where they can be well dried, so as to be ready for future use at a moment's notice.

There are children not ten years of age suffer-There are current not cen years to sage substant with the parent having been tempted to "take" them because a few pence were deducted from the price, while the child's foot is constantly growing. A shoo large enough with thin stockings, is too small on the approach of cold weather and thicker hose, but the consideration that they are only half-worn prevails,—resulting in a corn, which is to be more or less of a trouble for fifty years perhaps; and all this to save the price of a pair of half-worn shoes! No cluld should be fitted with shoes without putting on two pairs of thick woollen stockings, and the shoe should go on moderately easy even over these. Have broad heels, and less than half-an-inch in thick-

Tight shoes inevitably arrest the free circulation of the blond and nervous influences through the feet, and directly tend to cause cold feet; and health with habitually cold feet is an impossibility
That parent is guilty of a criminal negligence who does not always see to it that each child enters the church and school-house door with feet confortably dry and warm. Grown persons of very limited intelligence know that, as to themselves, daup feet endanger health and like, however robust; much more so must it be to the tender constitution of a growing child.—Hall's famenal of themselves. Journal of Health.

ALMANACS for 1868. The Three Sheet Almanaes—British Workman— Band of Hope—and Animals' Friend, Frice One Penny each, THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN

The rights of Woman "—what are they?
The right to labour and to pray;
The right to watch while others sleep,
The right o'er others woes to weep; The right to succour in distress,
The right, while others curse, to bless;
The right to love whom others scorn,
The right to comfort all who mourn; The right to shed new joy on earth, The right to feel the soul's high worth;

The right to lead the soul to God, g-Along the path the Saviour trod,-The path of meckness and of lave The path of meckness and of leve, The path of faith that leads above. The path of faith that leads above, The path of patience under wrong, The path in which the weak grow strong; Such Woman's rights, and God will bless, And crown their champions with success.

REPENTANCE.

"Which is the most delightful emotion?" said an instructor of the deaf and dumb to his pupils, after teaching them the names of our various feelings. The pupils turned instinctively to their slates, to write an answer; and one, with a smil-ing countenance, wrote "Joy." It would seem ing countenance, wrote "Joy." It would seem as if none could write anything clas; but another, with a look of more thoughtfulness, put down "Hope." A third, with a beauing countenance, wrote "Gratitude." A fourth wrote "Lore," wrote "Gratitude." A fourth wrote "Lore," and other feelings still claimed the superiority on other minds. One turned back with a counter nance full of peace, and yet a tearful eye, and the teacher was surprised to find on her slate," 11 Repentance is the most delightful emotion, returned it to her with marks of wonder. returned it to her with marks of wonder, in which her companions doubtless participated, and asked, "Why?" "Oh," said she, in the ex-pressive language of looks and gestures which marks these mutes, "it is so delightful to be humbled before God?"—Sunday School Times.

HONEY IN PALESTINE.

"And he made him to suck honey out of the rock."

Deurenonomy xxxii. 13.

THE Rev. H. B. Tristram remarks upon number of wild bees in Palestine, and adds "The innumerable fissures and clefts of the limestone rocks, which everywhere flank the valleys, afford in their recesses secure shelter for vaneys, anord in their recesses secure shelter for any number of swarms; and anay of the Bedonins, particularly in the wilderness of Judea, obtain their subsistence by bee-hunting, bringing into Jerusalem jars of that wild honey on which John the Baptist fed in the wilderness; and John the Eaplist fed in the wilderness; and which Jonathan had long before unwittingly tasted, when the comb had dropped on the ground from the hollow tree in which it was sus-pended. The visitor to the Wady Kurn, when penaced. The visitor to the Wady Kurn, when he sees the busy multitudes of bees about its cliffs, cannot but recall to mind the promise, 'With honey out of the stony rock would I have satisfied thee." There is no epithet of the land satisfied thee." There is no epithet of the land of promise more true to the letter, even in the present day, than this, that it was 'a land flowing with milk and honey."—The Land of Israel.

JACK AND HIS SAMPLER

The following letter relative to the engraving of the "Sailor and the Sampler," in our December number, will give pleasure to thousands of our readers. As we were not previously aware of readers. As we were not previously aware of the industrious seaman's neme, Mr. Réddiford has our hearty thanks for his letter. We sin-credly hope that the example of Andrew Andrews will be extensively followed. The great advan-tage of usefully employing "leisure hours" cannot be too strongly urged, not only upon sadors but also upon Inadomen:—

Coast Guard Station, Clovelly, Devon, Dec. 5th, 1867.

Dear Sin,—I was agreeably surprised to see our Engraving and description of a piece of cedlework made by a scaman in H.M.S. "Black rinco," taken from the Brilish Workman.

I beg to acquaint you that the same man whom your correspondent describes is now stationed I beg to acquaint you that the same man whom your correspondent describes is now stationed here in the Coast Guard Service; his name is Andrew Anthewa, a native of Devizes, and in addition to the piece of work described in your December issue, he also has a still more splendid piece, called the "Farm-yard," also copied from your British Workman; both pieces copied from your British Workman; both pieces are now in his possession here, and may be seen at any time, should it be required.

at any time, should it be required.

I have always taken your Eritish Workman and Band of Hope for my men, and they seem very fond of them; one of the mea's sons has varnished The Lonn's Prayen lately issued, and it looks beautiful.

I remain, yours very truly,
ARTHUN RIDDIFORD, R.N., Chief Officer.

THE REJECTED PILLS.

THE REJECTED PILLS.

Is a town in America, the hoard of select men who governed its level affairs was composed of Universalists for men who contended for the final hoppiness of all mankind, whether Christians or not), and a plous physician. They sated through the year in great harmony as to the busness of manifest the state of the property of the p

and:—

"Doctor, we have been very happy in being associated with you the year past, and that the business of the town has been conducted in harmony, and to the satisfaction of our constituents. We have found you to be a man of good sense, extensive information, unbending integrity, and of the purest benevolence. It is astonishing to us, that a man of your amiable character should believe in the doctrine of future punishment.

believe in the dectrine of future punishment." The doctor replied:—
"Gentlemen, I should regret very much the "Gentlemen, I should regret very much the forfeiture of the good opinion which your partial-ity has led you to entertain of me. Will you have the goodness to answer candally a few ques-tions I Do you believe in a future state I"

tions ! Do you mence in a littire state !"
They replied, "We do."
"You believe that death will introduce all men to a state of perfect happiness !"
"Of this we have no doubt."

"Of this we have no douce.

"Are you note happy?"

"We are not; we are far from it."

"How do men act when they are unhappy, and know that happiness is within their reach?" "They endeavour to attain that happiness."
"Do you believe that I understand the nature

"Do you bolieve that I understand the nature and operation of medicine 1" ""
"We have no doubt, doctor, of your skall in your profession; but what has that to do with the subject ?"
"In this box," said the doctor, taking a tin-box in bis hand, "are pills, which, if you awallow each of you one, will, without pain, carry you, each of you one, will, without pain, carry you, within one hour, out of this world of trouble and, if your doctrine be true, place you in a world of perfect felicity. Will you accept one of them?"

"No, sir."
"Will you?"

" No sir.

When they all refused, the doctor said :

"You must excuse me, gentlemen, from om-bracing your doctrine, until I have better evidence that you believe it yourselves."

LANQUAGE OF INSECTS.

A most singular discovery, the credit of which appertains, we believe, to Mr. Jesse, is that of A most singular discovery, the credit of which appertains, we helieve, to Mr. Jusse, is that of the antennal language of insects. Bees and other insects are provided, as everybody knows, with feelers or antenne. These are, in fact, most delicate organs of touch, warning of dangers, and serving the animals to held a sort of cenand serving the animals to held a soft or con-versation with each other, and to communicate their desires and wants. A strong live of bees will contain thirty-six thousand workers. Each of these, in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with its antenne. Should the queen die, or he removed, the whole colony disperse theem—bes, and are seen in the hive no more, persong every one, and quitting all the stores of now usek as honey which they had laboured so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and of the laryas. On the contrary, should the queen be put into a wire-eage placed at the bottom of the hive, so that her subjects can touch and feed her, they are contented, and the business of the hive pro-ceeds as usual. Mr. Jesse has also shown that this anters always of communication and ceeds as usual. Bit. Jesso mas also shown that this anteanal power of communication is not con-fined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects, exercise it. If a caterpillar is placed near an ants nest, a most curious seems will often arise. A solitary ant will perhaps dis-cover it, and eagerly attempt to draw it away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go up to another ant, and, by means of the antennal langauge, bring it to the caterpillar. Still, these two are perhaps unable to perform the task of moving it. They will separate and bring up reinforcements of the community by the same means, till a sufficient number are collected to enable them to drag the caterpillar to then nest. -Once a Week.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One who would help."—We have sent your is, to the the "East-ead Mission and Relief Committee."

Connessors should always give their full addresses so that if accdful we may reply by tost. We cannot as a rule acknowledge a letter in our pages within less than 3 months.

WE cannot return rejected manuscripts



CAT AND HER STRANGE POSTER-LITTLE ONE

CAT, RAT, AND KITTENS.

MRS. MARY HOWITT, in her recently issued book, Our Four-footed Friends gives an interesting account of a cat belonging to a Mr. James Greenfield, of or a cat belonging to a DI. Ames Greenheid, of Maryland. This cat had kuttens, and probably huoting for mice, either to annuse them or to serve for her own dinner, she carried in a young rat, which from some cause or other was not only not killed amongst them, but found itself so much at home that when the little ones went to suck it did the same,

nesses of time strange fact in-formed their master of it, and he ordered the kittens and the rat to be all carried downstairs and laid on the floor. The mother-cat followed them, as she was sure to do, licked them all over, the young rat amongs the rest; and then was allowed to carry them away, which she did cat-fashion, in her mouth, treating the rat with just as much tenderness as the kittens. much tenderness as the kittens. This experiment was often re-peated; indeed when any callers came to his house Mr. Green-field made them witnesses of this instance of extraordinary preternatural affection. In Land and Water we also

find the following somewhat similar instances :-

similar matances:—

"A young fox-cub having lost its mother was put to a cut which bad a kitten, and the cut suckled the fox-cub for two or three months in a cellar. When the cub grew nearly as large as the cat, the smell becoming offensive, it was removed to an outhouse, but the cat persisted in bringing it back, jumping through a hole in the cellar-window, with the cub in her mouth. This happened in the spring of 1865."

The same gentleman says "Some years ago, a young rat was found sucking a cat along

with her kittens. She was a famous rat-killer, and when the young rat was taken from her she persisted in bringing it back in her mouth, just as if it had been a kitten."

using 1 or mice, either to sanuse them or to the service of the row dimer, she carried in a young at, which from some cause or other was not only of killed amongst them, but found itself so much to be me that when the little ones went to such did the same.

The servants of Mr. Greenfield being wit.

FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.

EVERYBODY knows Longfellow's poem from which the above is the most celebrated line. Everybody the above is the most colchrated line. Everybody does net know, however, that vall. Longfellow the the thought was not original. Napoleon I., when writing on the subject of the poor lives to hat Minister of the subject of the poor lives to hat Minister of the latest and the latest without being and to be seen time passing away without being put to in full value. Survey in a matter of this knowl we should endoavour to do something, that we may say that we have briefly distributed in vain, that we may been some impress of our-setee on the sould of time."

FRIENDRIF,—Friendship is the next pleasure we may hope for : and where we find it not at home, or have no home to find it in, we may seek it abroad. It is the amono of spirits, a markage of hearts, and the bond thereof virtue.—Wm. Penn.

"THE WESTON WONDER."

"THE WESTON WONDER."
"Have you seen the Weston Wonder!" I heard persons asying to each other in the streets of Weston-super-Baro, in the early part of this year, and one afternoon I was much gratified by seeing this implicit like earling pass any window, but at ao rapid a pase, I could hardly believe that the Beet, gazeful little animal, attached thereto, was just a donkey, and an English donkey, two-glot, up here among the Mentilly Hills! Yet such was the fact. There is this one difference however, whilst the susceptive of the difference, however; whilst the generality of the are dl-trained, ill-used, ill-fed, over-worked, knowing little save hard blows, and hard, cruel words, from thoughtless, cruel loys and brutish men; this one—"The Weston Wonder"—has men; this cone—"The Weston Wonder"—has been, as his owner told me, carefully trained. He is housed, and cleaned, and caref for, as a donkey should be, and the consequence is, that rank the second of the control of th Wonder." Increen miles an hour is the rate at which he carries his master with ease! I feel sure that the condition of the donkeys in the Bath-chairs at Weston has improved since the appearance of the "Weston Winder;" they too are appearance of the "Weston Wonder," they too are
clipped, and look cared for. I think no one
keeping the characteristic properties the control of the content of the conference of the conference in many neighbourhoods by a

"Manufact for conference in many neighbourhoods by a

"Manufact for consideration for these illusted
beast so burden. Many ladies and others in the
beast so burden. Many ladies and others in the
lice country would find a confliction of the control o

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of physicians—he tears you from the tenderest arms. Some think they shall not die becaus they are not prepared to die; hut you forget that most people die unprepared—unconverted die unprepared—unconverted— unsaved. You forget that it is written of the strait gate, "Few there be that find it." Most people lie down in a dark grave and a darker eternity. Some of you may think you shall not die hecause you are young. You forget that one-half of the human race die before they reach manhood. Oh! if you had to stand as often as I have beside the dying bed of little children

to see their wild looks and outstretched hands, and to hear their dying crics—you would see how needful it is to fly to See now needful it is to by to Christ now. It may be your turn next. Are you prepared to die? Have you field for refinge to Jesus? Have you found forgiveness?—M*Chepuc.



" THE WESTON WONDER." FROM A PROTOGRAPH BY MR. WILLIAMS, RIGH STREET, WESTON-SUPER-MARS.



THE OILED FEATHER.

Same theory was, that they error quite a little same! Tomany is father's darling, and he worl't revolte to speak as gardinateliles out of most and the same properties of the same properties. The same properties are strongly as the server of most and the same properties are strongly as the same properties. The same properties are strongly as the same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties and the same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties and the same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same properties are same properties are same properties are same properties. The same properties are same prope

existence, one day will be quite enough ter tour purpose.
"Come, bring the oil that, there's a pet," and Samed Parsons to his write, as he finished acressing on a new lock to his fowt door. Sam, and being third and being with and he begind the previous of the write of the previous of the write of the previous of the write of the previous of the writer of the previous of the previous of the writer of the previous of the pre

THE OILED FEATHER

THE OILED FEA But if Joe Irons met with trouble from want

liked Sam Parona; and we may wind up this paragraph, just we did the last, by aying, and, in truth, no one could be surprased.

"Polished Sam" and "Rusty Joe" might "Polished Sam" and "Rusty Joe" might "Polished Sam" and "Rusty Joe" might without the house as merry as a cricket, introduced to the send of the world, without the house as merry as a cricket, introduced to the send of part of the house has been done; and the house when he got to the have lived on the send of the world, without the house as merry as a cricket, introduced to the send of the world and all because his father lappened to call him of the send of the and the wall, only in an opposite direction.

Or, if you like to gut it into the language of daily

"Reary Joe" shall have a chapter to himself;

life, it will read thus, "if you thump me, I'll
thump you; and noreover I'll thump you any

any account; actid and sweet nance a very good
hard as you thump me." Of course we consider
this an unchristant way of going through life;

Well, we will see how "Rusty Joe" and

"Polithed Sam," got through one day of their

sixtence; one day will be quite emorph for
existence; one day will be quite emorph for so the doer was about with a bang loud enough to rouse the whole enightbourhood; but sharl hang bour fromly Joseph on the properties of th

breads, which were ready dough their ceet. The remain "I handy body" delected to contingly, be public a piece of whipered out of he public, and like in the piece of whipered out of he public, and like in the piece of whipered out of he public, and like in the prepared to it on a new hab. "I'll take you, my lade," and "budy Joe," and so saying, he applied his thumbeauth to the budle, and the was stiff; in fact the hinge of the bidde was rated; but the mery man would not been, any time over it: force, with him, would do everything; and with a trends out of he half epined the blade, but in doing so, he broke his raid down to. the qubit a raid the pin second in raid to be purely in the last epine to the the pincy and the pinc second in raid to be pincy of the cett the whippord; he type on a new last; aroute, he tried to start the horses with the creating my limit. crack, he tried to start the horses with time creaking wagon up-hill. But force will not do everything in the world; the horses made such a plunge, under the influence of the smarting halt, that the harness broke; and there stood "Rusty Joe," in a said plight, neither able to go on or to return.

on or to return.
Joe! you should have greased your boots, and
you would not have been late.
Joe! you should have oiled your door, and
you would not have lost your temper.
Joe! you should have greased your wagonwheels, and then your horses could have pulled
it up the lail.

it up the hill.

Jee! you 'should have o'ded your penknife,
end you would not have torn your nail.

Joe! you should have o'led your karness, and
the leather would not have become rotten, and the resturer would not have become rotten, and hroken, as it has now done, in your time of need; and we must leave you there, Joe, upon the roadside, to meditate upon these things for owhile; sorry no doubt, that you are in such trouble; but hoping that you will come out of it, parhaps a sadder, but still a wiser man.

CHAPTER III.

WREN "Polished Sam" left home on this eventful morning, he had a smile on his hip, and a bright gladsome look in his cye; and if he had the world before him, he had a bright and

he oiled his horses with it, and up they went.

When first the team desired to stop, Sam let
the poor beasts rest, to recover breath; he put a couple of stones behind the wagon-wheels, and then went round and patted each of the horses on the neck neck. Yes, he even rubbed their noses is hand; and the horses seemed to underwith his hand; and the horses seemed to induse stand that their master was caressing and en-couraging them. If human beings rio noses in come parts of the world, and understand that form of salutation, why should not man and beast understand each other, when the former rubs the latter's more? Well! Sam Farsons rubbed his horses' noses, and patted their necks, and thus the cunning fellow oiled thom well : and and thus the cuming follow olded them well; and when in a moment or two afterwards he macked his whip, just as a matter of course; and cried "ijechup;" and made other little permaiser, noises, which we cannot write down, for horse language is a thing by itself, the team gave a pull, a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull allogather; and up the Bhackford hill they went; and not one of them required the lash.

Now if Sam Parsons had told people that he olded his horses at Blackford hill, they would in all probability have thought him mad; nevertheless, dear reader, he did really oil them, as much as he did the wheels of the wagon they drow; he folial their tempers and was as the did the wheels of the wagon they drow; he oiled their tempers, and moreover, the oil put on them cost him nothing; and so the work was done. It is astonishing over what a surface a a little oil will spread itself; astonishing how many obstacles it will remove; astonishing how many observes it will remove; statenishing how many evils it will avert; what a pity it is that folk don't know more of its value—kind words! kind deeds! kind looks! Oh! they will often earry us up a hill of difficulty; where the lash, and ooth and angry temper, would prove of no avail.

and angry temper, would prove of no avail.

The whole space of this number would be
absorbed if we had to recount all Sam Parsons'
ins and outs at the market-town even this one
day. Were we to undertake such a task we should
have to tell how "Polished Sam" was served with bave to tell how "Polished Sens" was served with associately meet betat the unatvettion; for the waiter always had a kind word, and an "it's pop planse;" and a "thank you" from him, with no had kittle more than graff orders from most of the other famours. We should sub-have to relate, how a dealer, who thought that Sam was very soft, be-taken the property of the control of "do" him into a bargan; but how our level shood firm, for he him for having corns, and had just began a disawa no foot; and did not want to be done and settlem on the virtue of a certain corn-plaister; aged his fair rivie of tast. We should also have when his companion told him it was stiff should also have a hope to longly a description of the him it was stiff should also have a him of the wing of his fair rivie of tast. We should also have a speed of agart. In the boots of the words of the him of the wing of the single him of the wing of the him of the him of the wing of the him of the wing of the him of the wing of the him of cause no was very civil, tried to "do" him into as bargain; but how our hero stood firm, for he was no fool; and did not want to be done; and got his fair price at last. We should also have

as awage as an old bear. He cursed and swore; but that, like all cursing and swearing, did him no good; and at last he sat down by the readside. "Rusty Joe" had not been their many minuse, when he heard the sound of wheels; and soon, "Polished Sam" appeared in sight, with his team. Sam was whistling like a blackbird; and the bells when the sam are the like as the sam are the same. on his horses were tinkling cheerily; and he and the team seemed more like a merry family party than anything else.

A moment's glance was sufficient to show Sam Parsons that there was something wrong; and he hastened as fast as he safely could down the hill, hastened as fast as he safely could down the hill, to meet his unhappy neighbour; to sympathize und help. But "Ensity Joe," wanted no help; and help. But "Ensity Joe," wanted no help; no no, not he is some folk were lively, and so, so were unlucky; and he didn't want other folk to be prying into and meddling with his staffier; and the ungracious man extrict on in this staffier; and the ungracious man extract on in this staffier; and the helphed, of course Sam could not interiers; bothe found various excuses for dwelling about until his neighbour had manages toget the horses humerous and put to "they will a mutterful curse or seed."

their load; even the patched-up harness was quite equal to its work, so slight was the strain

so he allowed same Parisons to wait by mis sleep, and not allowed same particles of the same as a same particle of the sitting-room, there he saw a not long before he spired Joe halting very much great heap of his stockings that Jenny had been on one foot. The kind man sympathized with durating; a not when Same and down to tex, there have the same particles of the spire of the same had been supported by the same particles of the same had been same at down to tex, there have been supported by the same particles of the same had been same at down to text there have been supported by the same particles of the same had been same at down to text there have been supported by the same particles of the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at down to text the same had been same at the same had been same ha

and sugglected to general them; but all the grease in our sugglected to general them in the sease of the wagen; and when he reached sease is the wagen; but one cannot call lower hoods or joints; so, on the or constant of the wagen; but one cannot call hower hoods or joints; so, on the or constant of the wagen; and the w shed work benefit to the finger-hone, if you give her a kind word. I knowed her to air up seven mights with me, without taking off a stitch of her clothes, that time I broke my leg; and when I said to her one morning, as the day was break-ing and I looked at her red eyelds; if Jenny, my dating, I can never pay you for all this—dishit able hingh and asy, 'why, Sam, how can, you tell in the property of the property of the property of "Pad you've paid in new?".

"The you will, why, what do you mean!"

"Didn't you say, 'my darling?'"
"To be sure I did," said I.
"Well! wasn't that payment to a woman's

"And she looked so earnest-like at me, that I felt the tears come in my eyes. Oh! neighbour, I couldn't say it as she said it; for these women have a way of speaking that don't belong to us mea. Sometimes I think there's a kind of a pipe that makes music in their throats; but ever since that day, I've been ten times as loving as

and managen to generate the creaks suddenly. Tomany, who received his miner with a managen that the control of the creaks suddenly. Tomany, who received his miner with a substitution of the creak suddenly allowed the creak suddenly allow quite equal to its work, so alight was the atrain morning until now. And then, there was Polly put upon it.

With all his grumpy tempers, "Rusty Joo"
was not sorry to receive such audatantial help; so he allowed Sam Parsans to walk by his side; the shop; the week refact from the Sam's wagon following close behind. Sam was some allowed Sam's waren for the such as the state of the such as the such as

which fell to lier lot. We can understand, therefore, the multitude of blessings wherewith "Rustry Joz" made a bad day's business of it. Bridget overwhelmed Sam; how she called him He never got to marke, at all. A little examination of the latences showed that it was common the sam of the evening and Sam's arrival with the missing the same than the same should be same than the same showed it is a stopped to marke, at all. A little examination of the latences showed that it was common to save common to seem all that should be same than the same showed it is same showed; but he made a fellower-control of this way home. With one delay and ask to the visit of the evening and Sam's arrival with the best of his way home. With one delay and ask to the visit of the evening and Sam's arrival with the same showed it to himself; his consecuence kept and the really as a same shift of the evening same seam. "Rusty Joo" trud one person and the trends and the same shift of the evening same seam. The same shift of the properties of the same shift of the properties of the same shift of the sa

"and we must ask for this, Mr. From."
This speech seemed to rous for up; and he ...lk very queer when he found limself actually could refer to a conversation with the parson. All this was so very new, that Joe didn't quite like it; and, indeed, he would have balled out of the conversation as quickly as pestable, but that the parson, when also glid to get a word with his rusty portion of the part of in his mind; and when Joe came to his o house, he even asked the parson in.

The minister felt like a fish out of water in Joe Irons' house; but it was very well that he went in; for Joe's wife, irritated by the destrucwent in; for Joe's wife, irritated by the desirre-tion of her solitary crimanent, and by her hus-band's rude way of speaking, had met done his shirt, nor paid any very special stentient owher the was to eat. The minister's presence pre-vented any hard words; and he wise and lov-ing counsel led Joe and his wife to fogive and ing counsel led Joe and his wife to fogive and forget the past, and commence afresh that night, by asking for strength from heaven to speak, do, and be like Joan Christ. He read for them that night the 133rd Pashm, and slewed them how good and pleasant it is for bethen to deal together in unity! How it is like the precious ointment upon the head that ran down uron onthe ment upon the head that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard, that went down to the beard, even Aaron's beard, that went down to tha skirts of his garments; as the dow of Hermon, and as the dew that descended on the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the bleas-ing, even life for evermor."

That very night Joe began. When the minis-

would have remarked home, or whether it would not have broken down again by the way; had not Sam Parsons worthered to collect the was encouraged to go on; even the particle of the same state o for improvement on his knees; and by way of a reminder, that he should not forget his new principles, he hung something over his bedroom mantel-piece, so that it should be the first thing that met his eyes when he awoke; and what do you think it was, good reader ?-

AN OILED FEATHER.

From The Rev. P. B. Power's "Oded Feather" Series of Tracts. By permission.



Sergeant Brett, of Manchester, who was shot on the 18th Sept., 1867. From a photograph by MR. J. EASTHAM, of Manchester

SERGEANT BRETT

CHARLES BRETT was born at Sutton, near Macclesfield, on the 23rd of December, 1815, and was one of four brothers, all of whom have and the control of the receiver. According to the control of the control of the receiver th what is cause and effective officers and officers employed on duties connected with the police court. Of the targie secrets and exceting pursuits with the police court of the targie secrets and exceting pursuits with the half of the targie secrets and exceting pursuits with the half of the targie of attending the prisoners of each day for year conveyed from the various prisons and police-offices to the Court, of bringing them up for examination before the magistrate, and of centwriping these convicted to the gool. In the discharge of these duties, by his punctuality, attention, and unwarping courteey, he won that stention, and unwarping courteey, he won the presences acquired a popularity even among the cruminal classes. They spoke of him familiarly the cruminal classes. They spoke of him familiarly the cruminal classes. They spoke of him familiarly the cruminal classes where familiarly had a rough attention, and morning meal. To more be added the seed words of remonstrance and sound advice, by which some of them afterwards profited.

We all know how he met his death. Although it is really so far back as the 16th of hat September, it seems only as yesterday nince we he humbering prison-can proceeding along

it is really so far back as the 16th of has September, it seems only as year-days rine we saw the humbering prison-van proceeding along Hyde Road, Manchester; since we saw it arrested in its course, the horses shot, the unarrand conductors and defenders of the van, driven back by men armed with revolvers; since driven back hy men armed with revolvers; since the contract of the co

what the counsel for the defence afterwards expressed :--- "The office held by Charles Brett what the commercial refreshment of the commercial refreshment of the commercial refreshment of the commercial refreshment of the commercial refreshment refreshmen servant to their last resting-place. The before unknown name of Charles Brett had acquired a

services and there are resing-place. This netere is a service of the residual to the residual

the parish in which he resided testified that in this police-officer he had had one of his most ye-gular attendants, and attentive heavers and thoughtful contributers to every charity. We know not what inscription has been placed upon his tomb, but no worthier epitaph could be devised for him than those which his own last words form: "Whatever hoppars, Plu state to my, past to the last." As a Manchester orator has well said, "It was not in Sergeant Brett to make heroic speeches,—it is not often that fine speeches are made in these confused passionate crises of perl—but Brett was just one of those true simple-leasted men to whom the one shing imit is really as far back as the 15th colored to the country of the transport of the colored to t

"CLOTHE YOUR OWN BOYS!"

In Leeds there resides a little bay about nine or ten years of age, a Sunday-scholar, and a member of the "Band of Hope." Like many more chil-dren, however, he unfortunately had a drunken father. This man, formerly a member of a Chrisrather. This man, iormetry a member of a Chris-tian Church, lad given way to drinking, diagraced his profession, and by his constant attendance at the public-house nearly brought his family to beggary. He had been drinking hard for about six months, when, one Lord's day, the mother six months, when, one Lord's day, the mother sent the boy to the public-house where the father was drinking to ask him to come home father was dividing to sak him to come home to his dinner. There was something in the boy's appearance that attracted the landlord's motion. He observed too that he was ragged, bare-footed and bare-legged, his trowars torm and his shirt lab hanging out. He took pity on him and asked.

The boy's father, who was sented in the room, heard the question and

heard the question, and said, "He is mine."

Well, said the landlord, it's a pity to see a boy like this in such a rag-ged state," and he called out to his wife. "1 say, wife, come

hero!"
"What is the matter?"
"Why look at this boy
how ragged the here: see how ragged the poor lad is: can't we do something for him ? Havn't we got a pair of st-off trewsers somewhere up-stairs, that be-longed to one of our boys?

Just go and see."

The wife went up-stairs and found the trousers; they were brought down and put on, and found to be a good lit.

a good fit.
The landlord then be-

l. Now, thou sees our lad. Just look at the landlord's given him them clothes, and

he's almost rigged anew; never say the land-lords gived us nout, again!"

He then turned to the boy, and asked him how he liked the landlord's ciothes?

liked them better, father, if you had bought them with your own money and they had been new ones."

The boy's answer startled the father. word went home to his hear. He was touched to the quick, and stood as one confounded. He declared afterwards that he had attended many declared afterwards that he had stended many lectures, but had never heard anything that took hold of him before like his boy's answer. He wowed that he would, by God's help, from that hour never took the drink again; and though some menths have since passed away, he still adheres to his good resolution, and it is to be heped that he will do so to the end of his life. How many thousands of poor ragged lads are the still adheres and the sound have see saits of clother, the same than the seek of the still their fathers after life their fathers they if their fathers they life the same than the same t



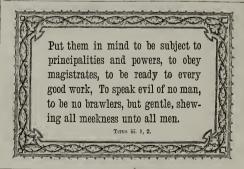
The leadless tens.

The leadless that the control that th

Workman, "(1855 to 1867) with Allistrated Covers, may be had. Price 1s. 6d. each; cloth, gilt, 2s. 6d. each. The early ones are nearly out of print.

how he liked the landlord's ciotines?

With tears in his eyes the boy answered, "I wan, bound in One Volume, cloth, plain, 15x.; like them very well, father; but I should have cloth, will edge, 17x. oil.



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COACHMAN AND "THE OILED FEATHER."

EFATHER.*

Last month we had the pleasure of giving to our readers the story of "the Oldel Feather," and we have not a little faith that it will, by God's bleasing, produce good fruit, not only in the importance produce good fruit, not only in the importance produce good fruit, not only in the importance produce good chief, not only in the case of a contamn has been communicated to us by the Rev. P. B. Fower. May the story have a similar influence upon exploit compercial exchange in the first product product produce and the contamn of the first of of the fir horses, have cause to rejoice over the happy

An old coachman to a lady of rank was very An old conchinant to a lady of rank was very reconstempered the presumed so much on his long service in the family, that he would at last hardly bring round the carriage with common strikty, when ordered. At length he was taken il; and his mixtress kindly gave him amongst other things the "Olded Feather" to read. In due time, he got well, and came to the door

In due time, he got well, and came to the door with the carringe in a mest cheerful mamner. He touched his hat most respectfully, and evineed in various way quite a different apirit to what he had formerly done. The lady was much sur-prised at the change. Wendering whatever was the occasion of his altered conduct, she at last determined to ask how it came shout. So one day she said, "John, whatever has come to pass that you are such a different tempered man to what you were? Your horses also seem to be much better treated by you than they were. Whonce comes this change! "The coolman touching his hat, with a pleasant face, replied, "Please, my lady, 'tis all through 'The Orlea! Feather!"

REPORTS! AND THE MISCHIEF THEY DO.

Bu the Author of " The Oiled Feather."

Few things puzzle us more than the way in which reports of various kinds get ahroad. From time reports of various kinds get ahroad. reports of various kinds get alroad. From time immemorial this has been a mystery; and at-tempts to unravel it have, for the most part, proved vain. How often have we failed in our efforts! Just as we seemed almost to have had our hand on the delinquent, the clue has suddenly coased; and we were obliged to give it up in

Let a report be once set going, and we are no Let a report be once set going, and we are no more surprised once set going, and we are at a mowhall's, as it rolls along. But where did it commence 't that is the question; who first made the snowball' for it certainly did not shape itself. There bethe difficulty, and, as we have said, it is one that very often is never solved. The very difficulty of getting at the commense-

The very difficulty of getting at the commence-ment of reports, may, perhaps, belp us a hitle to the discovery of their real origin. Some, no doubt, are inmediate oflippings of malice. A few, are wilfully and deliberately set going, with the vile intention of injuring the per-son whose name is mixed up with them. But by far the unjurity have very little beginnings; their first existence is very abdoory and uncertain. Many die in their infancy; and it is not until they have come to a certain stage of maturity, that they are able to do much harm.

To discover the birthplace of these trouble-some mischief-makers will be, we trust, to put the reader on his guard, against affording them any manner of assistance in their early life.

any manner of assistance in their early Hfs. One source of labs, and, too often, painful and mischicrous reports, is INKEINO;—a din hinting at sometime disparaging to a person, without absolutely saying anything against him. We can, perhaps, best illustrate what we mean, by giving a case in point. In the town of N—there have a respectable trademan, which are breaked in the same performance of the contraction of the property of great credit to himself. No one had any cause complain of this worthy man, in any matter of business; nor could they bring any scandal against his private life. Misfortune, bowever,

"Sorry to see this," said Mr. Franklin, head accident, and the time when the report thereof secretary, "climed in Mrs. Franklin, "for we always dealt there; and found ourselves better served that anywhere obs,"

ey say it was quite misfortune," said Mr. | Growth?

reports. We can do no better than adduce a case in point. An outery was suddenly raised in D—— against a hutcher, of whose meat there had hitherto been no particular complaint. So violent was this outery that customers shunned violent was this outery that customers anumed his shop. Day after day, his legs of mutton and airloins of beef hung spoiling against its walls; until at length, before he became utterly ruined, he was obliged to give up his business and leave

The report, which did so much mischief, was to the effect, that "he always bought the cows and alreep which the farmers must otherwise have killed; and that, by palming off this bad also subsequences and the season of this bad meak upon the public, he was realizing a speedy fortune. And how did all this get abroad fortune and how did all this get abroad fortune and the season of the season o baker's man; he to a rival butcher's apprentice; and in a very few weeks not a customer came near Mr. Barry's shop. The butcher was a prudent man; and not being able to get rid of public prejudice against him, he made up his mind to

Another source of mischief is EXAGCERATION Another source of mischet is exacensation. Exaggeration, as we have already said, lends a most important helping hand to reports of every kind; but under certain circumstances it does all the mischief by itself. It starts with what is the misshief by itself. It starts with what to perfectly true, but it magnifest its si igoes along, until the truth becomes utterly lost in the mea-atrous proportions it has assumed. We were althouse the start of the start of the start of the ing that a fearful railway needient had happened at our station, which is about four miles away from the villes. The removements was that at our station, which is about four miles away from the village. The report we heard way, that the engine had run into another train and burst! that the engine-driver was scaled to death! that five persons had lost their lives; and that several had broken limbs!!! Unfort such avail circumstances as these we could think no more of drinking tes; so, summoning our worthy neigh-bour, the surgeon, we all but run the whole say to the station. We looked here and there for the remnants of the shuttered train; but the line was perfectly care.

sgaint his private life. Misfortune, however, overtook the worthy grocers he accepted a heavy bill; certain cutomics who have been did not possible to mean to their accounts; and the consequence was, his should have he had failed. A few days would, in all probability so each mirright, we have the mind of the mind of the mind of the mind of the waiting room, but everything for, he had friends at a little distance, who could easiet him; but, from a very triffing course indeed, we was the proper to the country of the mind of the mi

JOKING is another fruitful source of reports. end?

Franklin; "and that he'll open again in a few days."

"I loop it was," said Miss Jenkins, "but he over a great deal;" and as he said the last few words, she shook her head.

Miss Jenkins would not perhaps have injured the poor grocer for the world; but the 'hopei the poor grocer for the 'hopei the poor grocer for the world; but the 'hopei the

when he got clear of the village.

Merakan, abos—common mistalos—give rise to very dangerous reports. If a thing be imperfetly heard, or he misundarisod, it offens becomes twisted from its true meaning, and gives rise to report, serious or hudicious, as the case mistale use pass on from this to rarraiss: the untoost mischief can be done by misphesing entries that the properties of the pr James, and said, "Well, Mr. Black's nices knows very well what acrew he is; for ahe his just said to me 'Well, I'm sure ure won't give any-thing." So effectually did Mr. Green lay the emphasis on the "un," that it soon squeed abroad that Mr. Black's nice considered him a perfect niser; and, he was so ouraged, that he did not leave her a shilling when he did. We crave your indulgence, kind resider, while we mustice just note further source of reports, and the said of the source of reports, in the said of the source of reports, inferences be right of the source of reports, differences be right of the source of the said of displaced the said of the source of the said of displaced the said of the source of the said of displaced the said of the said of the said of the said of displaced the said of the said of the said of the said of the displaced the said of the said of the said of the said of the displaced the said of the said of the said of the said of the displaced the said of the said of

of doing than drawing informers; whether those inferences be right or wrong, they too often do not care. Mr. Dotton refused a covereign to the clothing club, therefore the collector inferred he was a miser, and spread abread such a report; but Mr. Deaton gave few pounds to the somplicities that very day. Mr. Pearson never walked out with his wide, and so people inferred that they quarrelled; but he liked walking fast, and out with his wife, and so people inforred that they quarrelled; but he liked walking fast, and she was not strong enough to keep up with him; and therefore, preferred walking by herself. By the way, it was a great wonder that a quarrel wasn't manufactured between this worthy couple. It was not Miss Trotter's fault, at any rate, that It was not Miss Trotter's fault, at any rate, that there was not; for, as soon as ever she heard such a thing, even hinted at, as that Mr. and Mrs. Pearon must have quarrielled, as they no longer walked together daily as they used to do, off she went to the "proor dear" to know all about it; and to say no end of small things about her husband; and to sak Mrs. Pearon, "whether she she couldn't make a guess why her husband walked by himself?" and "whether in the bottom of her heart she hadn't her own ampicious!" and, "if she did not know of a reason, whether she wiff she did not know of a reason, whether she "if she did not know of a reason, whether she would not like to find one out?" and "should not she—Miss Trotter—help her? Fiel fiel Miss Trotter; if Mrs. Pearson had not lored her husband as she did, and would not have trusted him to the moon, and back again, by himself; you might have done mischief which you never

could have repaired.

Thus, reports are born, and live, and cause

it and turns it; adds to it, or takes from it; until at last, by the time it comes back to yeu, until at least, by the time it comes back to you, you don't know the words as yours at all. Remember that "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord," and that almost unconsciously you may become the suther of a scandalous report!

From The Rev. P. B. Power's "Oiled Feather" Series of Tracts. By permission.

NOTHING TO DRINK

SOMEWHAY more than a quarter of a century ago, died William Oliver, Esq., of Dinlahyre, at an advanced age. At the time of his death he was sheriff of Roxhurghshire. To his exertions may be attributed the commencement of nearly all he attributed the commencement of nearly all the roads, hindges, and other improvements in the Border-hand of Liddendale. At a meeting of the trattess for letting the line of road from Chief the transparent of the transpar drink." "Nothing to drink!" said the sheriff.
"If you lad complained of having nothing to
eat, I would have felt for you; a man may,
drink from the brook who cannot rat off the
hill-side. Here is plenty of good water in
spring, well, and river, to quench your thirst,
and may He who rules over us never deprive us
of so great a blessing." The inconsiderate
speaker was hushed introdence. The piety and
charit of Mr. (0) tire are still remember—15 in the charity of Mr. Oliver are still remembered in the county of his sheriffdom, by many who still live to be thankful for his many kindnesses in days gone by.

REGENERATION.

could have repaired.

Thus, reports are born, and live, and cause REDEREALION is that mighty climage whereby a wretchedness to many a heart. Yes! we little natural man is made a spiritual or a new man; know how much wetchedness, or how long and he that was a child of the dowl), becomes by lasting. We may think that, at the worst, we grace a child of God. For, as by our natural have only inflicted aone triffing wound—a mere birth we are made in the litteness of fallen Adam, pin-seratch—hut, in the first place, what right called "the old man," the first man; so, by this have we to inflict a wound at all? and in the spiritual birth, we become "new creature," next, how do we know where this pin-scratch will spiritual birth, we become "new creature," and? Our neighbours' characters and affairs the second Adam.—J. Retcker.



THE COEBLER'S BLACKBIRD.

IN THE CORRELEN'S BLACKBIRD.

A Ballad, illustrating how a poor girl (from an association of ideas) was suddenly arrested in a life of ain by hearing a collubie's blackbird sing, from the upper story of a displicated house in a misserable street in London, and was affected by such a deep sense of repentance, that this was induced to return immediately to her mother's house, in a village in Gloucesternitre, where abe lived for many years, and led a most useful and exemplary life.]

Down in a dark and dirty street,
Beside a gin-shop door,
There stood a wretched, wretched girl,
With Jack, just come ashore.

The girl was dressed in yellow silk, With ribbous red and blue; Oh! she was dressed in every shade Of every rainbow line.

And in that dark and narrow street The sunshine seldom came; For what was there for it to gild, But squalid want and shar

One house alone there was, which like A giant raised its head Above the crumbling chimney-pots And bricks, so brown and red.

And in the highest, lightest room, Above the nether din, A busy cobbler lived, and worked For those who hved by sin.

Whene'er the sun shone on the town. Its apires, and domes, and tower It oft would send its beams across To gild his garret flowers.

His was the only, tiny room, In that dark lane so small, In which the sunbeams ever came, To dance upon the wall.

The cobbler ope'd his window wide, And hung his blackbird out; And when the sun began to gleam The bird began to shout.

The sun illumed its tiny eye,
Which seem'd a fiery bead;
It hopp'd upon its highest perch,
And tun'd its golden reed.

And while the sailor show'd the lass A pretty golden ring, And while she kiss'd him for the gift, The bird began to sing.

She sat outside the gin-shop door, And listened to the bird; It seemed to tell a happy tale, In childhood she bad heard.

Jack heard the harp and tambourine, He called her to the dance; But there she sat and listened, till He thought her in a trance.

That bird brought home to memory The visions of her youth; She thought upon the happy days Of innocence and truth.

It brought to mind the Master's voice. Who wrote upon the floor, And to the erring woman said,-"Go thou, and sin no more."

Before her eyes appear'd to pass Her nativo village scene,
Its groves and brooks, its fields and flowers,
The church upon the green.

She thought she heard the village bells Salute the Sabbath morn; She thought she heard the searing lark Sing e'er the fields of corn.

She seem'd to see her mother's cot, With ivy covered o'er; She seem'd to smell the fragrant herbs That grew beside the door.

She seem'd to hear her father's voice Read from the good old book, While sitting, on a summer eve, Within a bosky nook.

She seem'd to hear her mother's voice As, at her feet she knelt: Her eyes began to fill with tears,

Her scalding tears fell like the rain, Hor heart was beating fast, Before her fever'd vision floats The future and the past

"Oh do not weep," the sader cried;
"Come, have a glass of gin."
"No, no! I am resolv'd," she cried,
"To quit this life of sin."

Jack heard the fiddle and the harp, He wished to get away; She cried, "Oh, stop awhile, and hear That blackbird's happy lay."

"Its voice appears to call to mind, When I was pure and good, As, going to the Sabbath school, I heard it in the wood.

"That blackbird is a preacher, Jack, Whose words I understand; My father's spirit seems to rise And take me by the hand.

"That blackbird, Jack, has stirred my heart, And pierced it like a knife, And I'm resolved to sin no more, But load a better life.

"I long to see my mother, Jack, For, with a cruel blow, I turned her flowing tween hair As white as drifted snow.

"And I'm resolved to reach my home Before my mother dies, That she may see me penitent Before her closing eyes."

She tore the flowerets from her hair, And flung them in the street;
She snatch'd the jewels from her neck,
And crush'd them with her feet.

She travell'd many a weary mile Along the dusty road, Until she reach'd, with bleeding feet, Her mother's dear abode

No tongue can tell how full of joy Her aged mother felt,
When, at the bed, a penitent,
Her weeping daughter knelt

She nurs'd her aged mother dear, And work'd to earn her bread, And gently clos'd her eyes in death, And laid her with the dead.

Before she breathed her latest breath, She said, and sweetly smiled,
"God bless that pretty blackbird's voice,
Whose song restored my child."

Hor daughter lived for many years, And led a holy life, And was an angol in the house Of every sick man's wife.

She sew'd, she mura'd, she read, and prayed, And raised the dying head, And watch'd throughout the long, lone night, Beside the sick child's bed.

And if you search'd all Gloucestershire, And every village round, A nohler, purer, better soul, There never could be found.

At last consumption seized her frame (What griefs the poor o'erwhelm!)

They placed her 'neath the churchyard turf,
Beside a stately clin.

And there a blackbird sits and sings Upon its highest spray,
On ev'ry springtide closing eve,
And ev'ry dawning day.

The aged pastor of the church, Who laid her described With heaving breast and tearful eyes
His people thus addressed:—

"Full many flowers of fairest form Rough blasts have crush'd and hurt, We might restore, if we would stoop, And raise them from the dirt.

"In ev'ry soul there is some good Lies latent in the dark, If men would only take the psins To fan the vital spark."

Oh! erring sisters, come away
From haunts of death and sin,
For still heaven's gate is open wide,

In heaven's glades, so rich and fair, There are nor rich nor poor, But all who come to God through Christ

Shall find an open door.

Unton St. Leonards H. Y. J. TAYLOR.



EX-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON AND THE COOPERS SHOP.

Tue following was related by one of the parties, the late Charles Shoemaker, a well-known Friend of Abington, near Philadelphia:—

The feiture of Queen Annie Boleyn, existed among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place among her jumin baller, fastee out, and in its place and fability that it is a first one of the coper's shop on arriving, the President had to repair to Washington to attend to his official duties, where he remained a long time absorbed in national concerns; and the judicies of the coper's shop was entirely for gotten by him. Notes with his tenants, whose dady wants constantly reminded them of the provisions contained in the lease; and finally they determined their lease. It is compared to be a settle of the coper's shop, to which he objected, alloging that he could have erected it with his own workner. Several attempts were made to effect a settlement, but they always failed when they came to the cooper's shop. The yound not set the settle of the compared with the heavy of the provision of the couper's shop. The yound a lix wars, arrived on a vitit to his sons, when they came to the couper's shop. The yound and its wars, arrived an a vitit to his sons, when they came to the couper's shop. The yound and its wars, arrived an a vitit to his sons, when they came to the couper's shop. The yound and its wars, arrived an a vitit to his sons, when they came to the couper's shop. The yound and they came to the couper's shop. The yound they came to the couper's shop. The yound they came to the couper's shop of the provision of the proposed through the second of the provision of the provision of the proposed through the second of the provision of the provision of the proposed through the provision of the provis

"Well, friend Jefferrom, it has always been my preasing through life, to yield rather than to contend." Immediately on this remerk being unde, the Freindert's bin fell on his breast for anustrat, when, maing his head in an orect position, he observed in a very emphatic manner, "a very good principle, Mr. Shoemaker, and I can earry it as you can: let the account for the couper's shop be allowed." Thus ended the difficulty, and the principle of the couper's hope the couper's beautiful the couper's beautiful to the couper's beautiful t

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Poblishers will forward packets confining / ur copies of the Dritish Workman to any part of the United Eingloon, Channel Islands, Shelhand and it advance Orkney likes, or France, root runer, for

A COTTAGE SCENE.

The beauty of a jewel may be orbinated by the setting. In that neble diary of royalty, "Leavas from my Journal," we read with high delight of how a queen went among the poorest and humblest of her subjects, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and speaking words of consolution to the sick and the monthing, attiving ever, as we should all strive, to lighten each other's burdens

should all strive, to lighten each others busedess by offices of love, As we read the diary our thoughts were car-ried lack to the queens of bygone days;—to Maud, surnamed "The Good," daughter of Malcoim Camorox, King of Sochand, and wife of Honry the First, who was so affable, pious, and humble that she condescended to relieve the poor

Henry the Piris, was was so damon, puts, and humble that she condescended to relieve the poor with her own hands, and tend such of those as wore sick. On heing reminded on one occurs of the state of t the poor, which she took care to see properly bestowed.

bestowed.

The picture of Queen Anne Boleyn, seated among her pious ladies, fades out, and in its place comes a far different scene.

This scene is not recertied in the "Lesvee," having happened long after the date of their gathering. Yet it is all the more beautiful for haven.

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" Nay, friend, thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou mayst speak the truth, still I council trust thee "

not first-rate this morning."

"Thank thee, friend, for thy honesty; I will

go to the next stand."
"Hast then good fruit to-day?" said he to the second dealer

the second dealer.
"Yes, sir, bere are some of the finest of my garden. They are small, but rich of their kind."
The man was untruthful; he knew that they were not such as he could honestly recommend.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A QUAKER, passing through a market, stopped at a stall, and inquired the price of some fruit.

I'l have none, I fear, sir', said the honest countryman, "that will suit you; my fruit is not fine-rate this norming."



were not such as be could honestly recommend.

"Then, those can recommend them ?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the dealer.

"Vary well, I will take some."

He surried them home, and they proved not only unsound, but miserably tastellers.

The next moraing the Quaker went again to the sume place. The man who had sold him the fruit, claimed him as his customer, and asked him if he would buy some more."

"Nay, friead, thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou mayst peak the truth, stall I cannot trust thee. Thy neighbour chose when the sum of the sum



cal body of the Church and Christianity. Seeing cal body of the Church and Christianity. Seeing that we are members one with another, every-one should speak the truth to his neighbour; and such should be the care, of those especially as profess Christianity, as to lose their breath rather than to use their breath in speaking any entruth. —JERMEN

I once asked a deaf and dumb boy, "What is truth?" He replied by thrusting his finger forward in a straight line, I then asked him, "What is falsehood?" when he made a zigzag when he made a zigzag with his finger. Try to remember this; let who ever will take a zigzag path, go you on in your course as straight as an arrow to its mark, and shrink back from falschood as you would from a viper.—Barnary.

Truthfidness is a corner-stone in character; and if it is not firmly laid in youth, there will ever after be a weak spot in the foundation.

When Aristotle was asked what a man could gain by telling a falschood, he replied, "Never to be credited when he speaks the truth!"

It is good in a fever, much better in anger, to have the tongue kept clean and smooth.

A MODEL MILL-OWNER.

Ashton-under-Lyne is one of the many large towns in Lancasbire which owe their importance towns in Lancasbire which owe their importance to manufacturing industry, and whose inhabitants are nearly all subjects of "King Cotton." Strangers, who visit the place, are impressed by the spaciousness of its highways and approaches, the spaciounness of its highways and approaches, and the air of comfort and propertyl pervading it. Unhappily the public-house and the paramolap are frequently to be seen, but their oxidiole it seen also; for few towns posses churches, chapled, mission-houses, reading-rooms, schools, and other elevating institutions, in greater properties to the people and the seen also; the wide of these has a world-wide renown, and is probably without a parallel. "Affaire Schools" exceeds in 1861-2, at a cost of £11,000, is a noble build-ing, and has been well used for the advancement ing, and has been well used for the advancement of the working-classes. The good sought to be effected by all such agencies is too often neutralised by the baneful influence of condrolled wellings; and anyone intelligently interested in the welfare of artisans and operatives looks beyond "Institutions" to the "Homes of the nearls"

people."

Many mill-owners in the manufacturing districts are happily alive to the importance of providing good cottages for the hands and their families. Asbton is highly favoured in this re-Inmilies. Ashton is highly favoured in this re-spect. In the neighbourhood of the large cotten factory of Mr. Hugh Mason, to whose munifi-cence and energy the new Allion schools may be chiefly ascribed, there has sprung my a district called "Oxford." Here we find streets so ar-ranged as to give the greatest possible amount of air and "through currents," brothered on either all and "Hrough currency conserved on entire and employers of labour. And who was promised with wide causeways flagged with stone; the erection of decent homes for the people desertable neathy-finished brick dwellings admirably to be ranked among England's truest patriots.



ulapted to the wants of the people; each consisting of a living-room, a kitchen, and conveniences for coals, &c., on the ground-floor; two heldrooms on the floor above, and a third bederoom on an upper floor. In the basement is a mand but well-ventidated keeping collar.

The outsade wall are built heldroe, so as to-certification, and the partition-walls between the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the cottages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 8 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 9 inches thick, so as to proven the outsages are 10 inches the weeping of them unnecessary! Water is laid on the outsages are provided in call the outsages are provided. To conclude the area desired, and the outsages are the large-hearted and henveloud owner does not receive a good acture for his outley in a common the large hearted and henveloud owner does not receive a good acture for his outley in a common the large through the substitute of his work-people, he must have a tich reward.

A few years ago Mr. Mason gave proof of his

of his work-people, he must have a rich revard.

A few may be M. Mann gave proof of his his A few has worked as well as the physical worker of the most of the manner of the most of the most of the few the most of the few the few few for the few few of his operatives. These were so thoroughly appreciated, that he determined to erect larger premises, and to add thereto a complete Bathing Establishment. This structure is now completed, and is to be opened on Easter Monday in this mearth. Its external appearanson may be judged from our angayange, Internally by 25 feet; a thoroughly ventilated conversation-room, 25 feet by 18 feet; a long letture of the most of the most of the feet of t

apartment is varmed by steam-pipes. The building stands in a square to be surrounded by similar cottages to those already named, and is within a few yards of the factory entrance. Its advantages will be for the factory entrance. Its advantages will be for the factory innate, to when the batia, and all other privileges are expen free of cleary? We hope that the good example of Mr. Mason will be followed by many other large capitalists and employers of labour. These who promote the erection of decent homes for the people deserve to be ranked among England's trues; patriets.



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COLUMBUS EXPLAINING HIS DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO KINO FERDINAND AND QUEEN ISABELLA. DRAWN BY JOHN GILBERT.

THE STORY OF COLUMBUS.

WE STORY OF COLUMBUS.

WE are never tired of reading, or hearing the stories of great men who have faithfully served their generation. It matters not bow far distant may be the age in which they lived, or how different from our own the manners of the people amongst whom they give up, there is a perpetual beauty, freshmers and patters about their lives of which we note that the people of the we fight their battles over again; we share their enthusiasm as we watch them in lonely granden reliabiling their course, and we shout in triumph when at last we see them standing upon the top-most peak of their ambition.

Such are our feelings, as we turn once more to the story of Christoperan Columbus, the hero of many a boy, and the model of many a laborious, determined man. We know but hitle of the early of many a boy, and the model of many a labornous, detarmined man. We know but little of the early life of the great navigator who added the knowledge of a new hemisphere to our globe; but that little is extremely interesting. He is supposed to have been born at Genoa about the year 1436. The discoverer of America, and the most illustrions discoverer of America, and the most illustrions example perhaps on record of what may be achieved by a settled purpose in life, could not boast of westlay parentage. Like many other men of genius he was here years. achieved by a settled purpose in life, could not boast of wealthy parentage. Like many other men of genius he was born poor, and grew up in straintend circumstances. He received that few educational advantages from his father, who was a woolcomber, working hard for his daily bread. At an early age, however, Christopher revealed proofs that he had been endowed with mental At an early age, however, Christopher revealed proc6 that he had been endowed with mental gifts of no common order. He could very soon read and write, and while quite a child showed considerable skill in drawing, painting, and arithmetic. As he grow up and attended the great school of learning in Pavis, his love for these studies increased, and he also took a decided interest in geometry and astronomy. In his case, to the many, his capture of the control of the country of the count

When he had learnt all that he could in the When he had leavest all that he could in the school at Paria,—and the humblest school of the present day would be a paragon of excellence when compared with that in which he was taughterwhen the school of the sch ward a sador's life. In his case, "going to eas," so often such a thoughtess and with boys, was fraught with the best and most valuable purposes.

waluable purposes.

We cannot follow him as he sailed from port to port in the Mediterraneau, in a craft in which no man in his senses would now like to venture. no man in his senses would now like to venture. We have hints that his carly life was peaced in the midst of dangers and difficulties which would not be without their compensation prightness and pleasure to a youth of daring spirit. But we are tald that he was not overcome by circumstance, and that he contended successfully against heir degraded and drawn down by the brutish, and withal superstitions, mariners of the fifteenth century. Naturally gifted with a high tens of thought and feeling, and an ardent imagination, he found means for usuchal culture amid the somewhat harsh and uniaviting surroundings of a subscribe. He was diliteral, water, but we have been sufficiently as subscribed in the water before the same what has a final variety and successful. aomewhat harsh and unnavining surrounding or o sailor-life. He was diligent, sober, hopeful, hardworking, and much given to observation. He devoted all his leisure hours to close study and to the acquasition of general knowledge, and thus it was with a tolerably well-furnished mind, that he was enabled, by-and-by, to enter upon a work which he never relinquished until he had

At Lisbon, in 1470, we find Christopher Colum-At Liston, in 1470, we find Christopher Columbus settled and married, and constructing maps and charts to support his family. Here, he seems first to have conceived the notion, which soon became one of the firmest of convictions, that there was land to the westward. was destined, after long years of disheartening effort, to establish as a fact. He was now in the effort, to establish as a fact. He was now in the prime of life, tall, muscular, and of commanding aspect. His hair, light in youth, was now turn-ing prematurely grey through care and snaiety; at thirty his hair was white. He was simple and He was simple a

at thirty his hair was white He was simple and spherical measurements, and generally grave in his demeanour. consultat We first find Columbus propounding his settled decision. and cherished conviction before the Court of the and cherished conviction before the Court of the King of Portugal. He gave the leading grounds of his belief in the existence of an undiscovered country in the Western Ocean, and asked for the

and scientific men who all decided against it. The monarch, however, believing pethaps that there was something in it, servity depathed a vessel to examine the route detailed by Columbus, and to report thereon. The plots sent out, were too timid to diverge far from the accustomed track, and they soon returned to Lashon only to throw ridicale on the whole project. Had Columbus been anti-Execute man he would have been coverwhelmed by the centempt which more assilled his like; I, how any flowers, to have a some and the like its, in the most however, to have the sent and the gal, stated it as his firm conviction that there was and to the westward, and priccless riches for all who would be bold enough to discover this land. To reply the republic laughed at him, and treated his idea as the silly project of a visionary brain. Disappointed, but nothing daunted, he next went to the Venetians, and from them he received similar treatment.

And now indeed it seemed as if it were no And now indeed it seemed as if it were no longer any use to persevere, and that it would be better to relimpuish the idea of planting his foct upon those shoras, which as yet appeared to exist but in his own imagination. He was injerted, however, to make yet one effort more before relimpuishing his hope, and this time he turned his sters towards Knain.

before relinquishing his hope, and this time he turned his steps towards Spain. It was a touching sight to see he now grey-headed, care-worr Odumbus as, wenry and hungry, he stepped at the gate of the Pransican Convent, La Ravide, in Madisuit, to be gome bread and water for his exhausted little boy. This convent incident was to be the beginning of better and brighter days for Columbus. The Pfror because greatly interested in the conversation of one whom he soon found to be a cultivated man, and

greaty interested in the conversation or one whem he some found to be a cultivated man, and whem he some found to be a cultivated man, and his idea of land to the ventured. The Prior was attunk with the granders of the traveller's views, and the result was that he used all his influence to presure him an audience of the King, and Queen of Syain. Columbus first appeared before the minister Mendoza, and shortly after was introduced to the far famed Ferdinand and landells. Fordinand, while he appreciated the character of Columbus, scheme. It seemed so visionary; there might be something in it; if it were so, a council of astronomers and geographers would be the most fitting to decide. Well might the heart of Columbus fall him when he found that the astronomers and geographers of that day were to be the men to pronounce upon his project. At the men to pronounce upon his project. At the appointed time he appeared before them, and the reader may form some ides of the difficulties

surrounding the great navigator from the following description which has been given of his judges. The council met at Salamanca. "It was cntirely composed of friars, priests, and monks, who monopolized all the learning both secular who monopoled air the rearring out secular and religious of that age. Some were men of large and philosophic minds; others, narrow bigots; but all were imbued with the notion that Some were men of bigots; but all were imbued with the notion that geographical discovery had reached its limits long meriously. Before this learned body had assorphicel discovery non-necessary previously. Before this learned body hast Columbus, a simple seaman, strong in nothing axes the energy of his convictions and the fire of his enthusiasm, to appear and defend a scheme of which to them must have appeared little short of which to them must have appeared little short of the control of a madman. Objections of all kinds are undertaking. were made to his extraordinary undertaking. Columbus quoted Pliny to show that many of the wisest of the ancients entertained a belief in the wisest of the ancients entertained a belief in the existence of a southern antipode; but a learned monk, in reply, argued in the following terms: Is there anyone so foolih at to believe that there are sultipodes with their feet opposite to ours; people who work with their belst upwards and their heads hanging down; that there is a part of the world in which all things are topy-larry; where the trees grow with their beauches. downwards, and where it rains, hails, and snows upwards! The idea of the roundness of the earth was the cause of inventing this fable of the antipodes, with their heels in the sir, for these philosophers, having once erred, go on in their absurdities, defending one another. Columbus, in reply, patiently argued that the earth was spherical, like a ball; but the council would not receive such a ridiculous notion, and after long consultation broke up without arriving at any

Seven long, weary years passed away, seven years of hope deferred, during which Columbus had applied to other courts but with no better country in the Western Ocean, and asked for the success. At length, in 1492, under the patron-means of ascertaining the truth of it. King age of Ferdinand and Lashella, after these seven John referred the scheme to a number of nanical years of waiting, he was permitted to make trial

of his frequently proposed scheme. Three small vessels, only one of which was decked, were placed under his command; with these, and one hundred and twenty men, he set out on his voyage of discovery when he was nearly fifty six

He had no sooner set sail than he discovered He had no sooner set sail than he discovered that he was the only man who had any faith in the euterprise. The sailors were sceptcal and timid, and, as they saided over unknown seas, soon began to give vent to their fears, and, when these were unavailing, to threaten multip. Columbus did his best to quell the descontent of his crew, but to little purpose; and what would have been the result if a less-determined comhave been the result if a leas-determined com-mander had been in his place there needs no words to tell. At length, after a voyage of sixty days, the sulino began to look at each other sixty days, the sulino began to look at each other mysterious desail. For, strongs bruth lepan to settle on the rigging of the skaps, and every, now and then plants and pieces of drift-wood were seen floating on the sex. There things all be-tokened that they were nearing a country of some kind, and that the drawn of Columbu' life was perhaps about to be fulfilled! At last, whill every heart was beating with excitement, a saile At last, while every heart was beating with excitement, a solution who was leaning over the side of the vessel, fished-up a cusiously-curved instrument and a blanch of n tree, filled with red borries. Soon of the control of the con who after the cry arose "Land! Land!" There was land indeed; Columbus had been no dreamer

and, in the course of two or three days, he landed on the island of St. Salvador, in the

Baliamas !

Bahamas!

We cannot pause to tell of his triumphant
feelings, or to follow him as he proceeded on his
voyage of discovery. After discovering several
other of the West India Islands, he set sail again for Spain. It was in the month of April 1493, we are told, and a fine appropriate Columbus cutered Barcelona. that Columbus entered Barcelona. On the city walls and housetops waved clouds of banners and ensigns, and every ship in the harborn was dressed with flags from stem to stem. Columbus marched through the street surrounded by more than royal pomp. Seven Indians, who had been brought from the distant islands of the New World progettrom the distant islands of the New World, and had survived the voyagemarched in two ranks, decked out in all their trappings, rings of gold on theirlegs and crowns of feathers on their heads. The procession at last arrived at the palace, where Ferdinand and Isabella awaited the triumphant voyager. Surrounded by a brilliant crowd of Spanish knights the grey-haired Columbus entered. The sovereigns rose up to receive him, and a murmur of applause burst from the crowd. Columbus bent the knee before the throne, but Isabella bade him rise, and having kissed the hands of their highnesses, he took his seat among hands of their highresses, he took his sext among the nobles. He then gave an account of the most important events of his voyage, exhibited his maps, with the gold, the spices, and other productions of the countries he had discovered, and declared that all this was but the harbinger

still greater marvels. After baving been thus triumphantly received After baving been thus triumphantly received by Court and people, Columbus, in the antumn of the same year, again set and on a second expedition, and during this voyage he discovered the Carinee Islands and Jamaica. During a third voyage, he discovered Trinidad and the mouths of Orinoco, and landed at Paris, on the coast

of South Am One would like, after thus recounting the splendid services which Columbus had ren splendid services which Columbus had rendered, to see him speeding a calm, green, old age. This, however, was not to be, and the old man's last days were emititered by treachery and injustice. He died in poverty at Valladolid, May 20, 1506. Biography, it has been well said, furnishes no parallel to the life of Columbus. Great men there have been who, have met with disappointment and injustice; but there is never have no other instance of a great. have met with disappointment and injustice; but there is perhaps no other instance of a great man whom disappointment and injustice did not dishearten and disgust; who had his greatness recognised in his lifetime, and yet was robbed of the emolument it entitled him to, and who, after his death, had the bonour he had so hardly after his death, had the bonour he had so hardly won, conferred upon snother. His life, never-theless, is one eloquent commentary upon the success which crowns singleness of purpose.

"DIP IT UP, THEN!"

A sure was sailing in the southern waters of the Atlantic, when her crew saw another vessel making signals of distress. They bore down toward the distressed ship and hailed them.

"What is the matter ?"

"What is the matter?" was the response.
"Dip it up, then?" was answered. "You are in the mouth of the Amazon River!"
There those sailors were thirsting, and suffer.

ling, and fearing and longing for vetter, and supposing that there was enthing but the cenar's arrive around the control with a control was and unconsciously into the broad month of the singlitiest river on the globe and did not know it. And though to them it seemed that they must perish with thirts, yet there was a hundred miles of iresh water all around them, and they had nothing to do but to "dipt tip and hims the Jesus Chrat says: "If any man thirm the Jesus Chrat says: "If any man thirm the Spirit and the Brite say, Come, and whenever will, let him come, and take of the water of life freshy." Thirting soud, the Sood is all around you; "dipt it up, then!" and drink, and thirst no more.

no more.

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

ON THE BRIOHT SIDE.

"I Aw on the bright side of soventy," said an aged man of God; "the bright side of soventy," said an aged man of God; "the bright side, because marer to everetainting glor," "Mature fails," said another, "but I am inappy." "My work is done," said the Countess of Huntingdon when eighty-four years doi; "I have nothing to do but to go to my Father," To a huntile Christian it was remarked, "I fest you are near another world." "Feer it, ai" he replied; "I know I am; but, blessed be the Lord! I do not four if, I hope it."

NO STINDAY WORK

AT the second annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the due Observance of the Lord's Day, the Rev. Hugh Stowell stated that at a large meeting which was held at Manchester, to petition inclegicature on the better observance of the Sabaiat, a selding spinner came forward, and said, "that there was nothing more common than to hear from his brother spinners and master manufacturers this assertion, "If you stop the mill altogether on Sundar, you must frequently stop it on Monday also; because if the engine gets out of order, or any other noessary repair be required, it must be done on the Sunday, ord he mill cament proceed on the Monday." Now all this seems mighty pleusible, "saidthe goodman, "but I can prove it to be false; for in my mill I never suffered a atroke to be struck on the Sabbath. On one occasion my boder hed addicated a misfortune on a Saturday, and I feared the mill must stop on the Monday. Now the determined the legislature on the better observance fered a misfortune on a Saturday, and I leared the mill must stop on the Monday, but determined to try what could be done. I sent for a leading engineer, and said to him, 'Can you have the mill ready to work on Monday merning?' 'Yes, certain! I can.' But then,' said I, 'do come, and mean to work on Sunday!' 'Of course, sir.' But, said I, you shall not do in it my mill. But I cannot mend the boiler, if I do not, 'But I cannot mend the boner, it I do not, said he. I said, 'I do not care, you shall not work in my mill on Sunday. I would rather that my mill stood the whole of Monday, than that the Sabbath should be violated!' The man said, 'You are different from all other masters.' I said 'My Bible, not the conduct of others, is my rule; and you must do it without working on Sunday, or I will try to get some-body else.' This had the desired effect: they work, and worked till twelve o'clock on the Saturday night, and began again at twelve o'clock on the Sunday night; and therepairs were finished and the mill was in full work, at the usual bonr on Monday morning.

BUFFON, AND POOR JOSEPH.

BUFFON rose always with the sun, and he used often to tell by what means he had accustomed himself to get out of bed so early. "In my youth," he said, "I was very fond of sleep; it robbed me of a great deal of my time; but my servant Joseph was of great service in enabling sevent Joseph was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give Joseph a crown every time that he could make me get up at siz. The next morning he did not fail to ayake and torment me: but he received only abuse. The day after he did the same, with no confess that I had bost my time. I told bins that he did not know how to have a long to the but the did not know how to unsuance his her. confess that I had lost my time. I found that he did not know how to manage his business; that he ought to think of my promise, and not mind my threats. The day following he emnot mind my threats. The day foolowing no chal-ployed force; I begged for induspence—I bid him begone—I atomich—but Juseph persisted. I was, therefore, obliged to comply, and be was rewarded every day, for the complex of the property of the complex of the complex of the property of the complex of the complex of the property of the complex of the complex of the property of the complex of the complex of the of the complex of the complex of the complex of the of my work."

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By Uncle Davio.

Author of Good Servants, Good Weess, & Hoppy Homes.

My intercourse with the world causes r mingle with all sorts of people, and often leads me into the shops of dealers of various kinds. One day, while conversing with a general dealer whose customers are chiefly of the working class, whose customers are enonly of the working class, I observed that scarcely any who came to pur-chase during the time I remained, paid for the articles they hought. A little book was pre-sented by each customer, in which the purchases were entered, and then a corresponding entry was made in the book of the shopkeeper. "This is a very troublesome way of doing husiness," I

Yes," said the shopkeeper, "but the credit system has unhappily become so general that there is no carrying on husiness without it."

"Judging by what I have seen since I entered your shop, I conclude you must have a large amount of debts in your books."
"Yes, you will be surprised, perhaps, to learn that debts, good and bad, reach at this time the sum of £800, all owing by working men, in varying amounts from £5 to £20 each, and for which I should be very glad to receive one-

"This seems to be a most calamitous state ment, both as regards yourself and your custom

"Yes, to myself it is a source of daily annoy-ance and vexation, and to my customers the occasion of endless evils."

"But how can you carry on business while subject to such heavy losses?"

subject to such heavy losses?"
"I em obliged to put an extra profit on the articles I sell, or else keep inferior goods; and when both these means are employed I often fail to rover the losses I sustain."

But whence arises this wretched system of buying on trust?"

"Generally from the improvidence of my customers, whose expenditure is almost always in advance of their wages, and who consequently an suvence of their wages, and who consequently ere constantly in arrears. The evil is also pro-moted by the custom adopted by many masters of paying their men fortnightly; or of keeping a running account with them, and balancing once a

But how easily might this state of things he remedied by the working classes were they to exercise a little economy and foresight." exercise a little economy and foresight."
"Undouhtedly it might; and it might natur-

ally he supposed that a regard for their own welfare and happiness would induce this. For heades the per-centage they are obliged to pay for credit, and which, whatever may he said nesture the per-carrage may be said against the tradesman for charging it, is indispensable for his own preservation, they often subject themselves to heavy law expenses; and they are tempted besides to all kinds of falsehood, deceit, and dishonesty, either for the purpose of running deeper into deht, or of evading payment altogether. But, slas! in numberless instances, intemperance, thoughtlessness, and domestic mismanagement, with an utter disregard of the future, operate like some fatal infatuation, by which they are kept poor and wretched, even with the present abundance of employ, and the high rate of wages."

"The evils of such a system must be very

great. To you, as the well-known friend of the "To you, as the well-known freed of the working man, I will speak candidly. I reckon that persons whe adopt the trust system in the way we have been speaking of, pay from 10 to 15 per cent. extra for all they buy; for in addi-tion to extra profit, inferior earticles, and law ex-penses, there is the habit of pawning which all the profit in the control of the particles of the another trust of the particles of the particles of the particles of the profit of the particles of the that persons who adopt the tout system in the year pen have been speaking of, pay from 10 to 15 per cent. ettrs for all they buy; for in addition to extra profit, inferior articles, and lawer, which, if you recked by a violent alleration at the next almost invariably follows; and when all these are put together it will be found that for the sake of credit, the working man sacrifices three shillings of every pound the earns, which, if you recked his working man sacrified by a violent alleration at the next door; she wages at twenty-for whillings a work, amounts to raise the obsellation of the same and the patient of the credit system are so obvious, and must be productive of so much misery to the working man, it is becoming more and more prevalent. Indeed there are many who seems to make delt, their very element. They live in it; they regard its as a necessary evil it they extendly with—all to show the control of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extending of the same and the patient of the complete extendi

"You are right; this habit of running into debt is eminently a demoralizing system. The man who indulges it, loses by degrees the power to keep a shilling in his pocket; he seen forfeits that self-respect which lies at the foundation of character. By giving up the exercise of reflec-tion and forethought, a ruinous recklessness of all consequences follows; the power of self-denial is destroyed, and the reins are thrown on the neck

destroyed, and the reins are thrown on the neck of self-indulgence, regardless of whatever may ensue either to himself or others." This conversation, which was somewhat ex-tended, caused me to leave the shop reflecting on the evils of a system which is evidently spread-ing, and sapping the loundations of social comfort and prosperity. It occurred to me that within the limits of a chort walk there were two no carrying on business without it."

"Judging by what I have seen since I cateed uru shop, I conclude you must have a large boomt of delta in your books."

"Judging the what I have seen since I cateed to the proposition of the state of the proposition of t and whose opposite habits would give increasing effect to the impression I had received, so I resolved to pay a visit to each. I may here atte that from one house, the husband and wife in company may be seen on the Saturday evening issuing forth to make their weekly markets, with issuing forth to make their weekly markets, whit money in hand, prepared to purchuse at the best market, and to the greatest advantage; from the other the wife may be observed, from time to time, stealing out with flurried step, and at un-timely heavy, to othin by readed, as hest die can, the various articles which the urgency of the occasion may require in a family which lives from hand to mouth, without order or contri-sease. It is bath familiat the spane amount of ance. By both families the same amount of wages is received, and the same degree of com-fort might be enjoyed.

On entering the house of the former, efter the sual salutations, I said "Mrs. Foresight, I have just heen impressed with the evil of working people habitually huying on credit, and as I know your maxim is 'to owe no man anything,' I shall be glad to learn how you carry this principle out.

Foresight replied. "O. sir. it is very Airs. Foresign repined, O, six, is easily done. The difference between a workman who pays with ready-meney for all he buys, and another who lives on credit, is in one view very another who lives on credit, is in one view very small, but in another it is vory great. A very small asım eaved or synandered, and a very sight effort nade or refused, makes all the difference between a life of comfort and a life of misery. A little makes the difference, but that difference is very great! If you look round my dwelling you will see that it presents as much aweuing you will see that it presents as much comfort as a working family can expect; now it is the result of little surings, and little sets of self-denial. My liushaud end I commonced life with a determination to submit to any privation rather than run in debt. He often says that the habit of getting into debt is morally wrong, and economically the most foolish of blunders;—that if he were to indulge in it he should sacrifice his independence, his peace of mind, and subject himself to a bendage which would consider that the theory of the same than the sam occasion constant trouble and fear. Our object. ocasion constant trouble and fear. Our ebject, therefore, has been always to have semeding in hand, and something in sfore. We cannot save much at a time, but the Society froverbe say, "Mony a little maks mickle," and by a steady uniform accumulation of lattle saving, we not only keep ahead of our expenses, but have enable us shortly to have a buse of our own. The consequence is, with cash in hand, whatever shop we enter, we are always welcome, we can shop we enter, we are always welcome, we can shop we enter, we are alweys welcome, we can huy at the cheapest market, and make the best

or he becomes so inditinated to it that he ceases to feel the pressure of the evel, "
"It have long seen and hamented it so one of the most serious payment is unspended, a summons to the most serious evils that affect society."
"You are right; this half of running into the mail debties and most serious payment and misery debt is eminently a demoralizing system. The many who indulges it, loses by degrees the power to keep a shilling in his pocket; he seon forfeits that self-respect which lies at the foundation of the character. By giving up the exercise of reflections and foresthought, arimous recklessness of all in their claims? in their claims.

in their claims."

"I have undorstood that she has pursued a course just the reverse of your own?" I remarked.

"Unhapply she has, "said Mrs. Foresight "and pandully have her bushed and children had pandully have her bushed and children that to suffer for it. John would have been a different man had he been suitably mated; but his wife has had no management; his wages have been cx peuded he could never tell how; then, by buying pended he could never tell now; then, by mying everything on credit, at the nearest place, and just when it was wanted, without any regard to the pay-day, she has been centinually involving her hushand in delti, and subjecting him to all kinds of sunoyances. The consequence is, that now they seem to have lost all moral principle, all respect for themselves, and all concern for others, not earing whom they plunder provided they can get into their books, and othical present supplies and gratifications, regardless of all that msy follow in future.

This, Mrs. Foresight," I said, "is a fearful "This, Mrs. Foresignt, "Fand, as a feeting state of things; one cannot think of it but with pity and rensure. It furnishes a striking example of the evil of buying on trust, and of the pernicious

of the owil of huying on trust, and of the permicious infuence it exerts."

As I knew that my interposition could awall nothing in remedying the state of things at the adjoining dwelling, I took my leave of Mir. Fore-sight, after congratulating her on account of the hetter course she was pursuing, with my mind more deeply impressed than ever with the imporand the difference between a life of comfort and one of resure to the difference between the life of the difference between the life of the difference between the life of comfort and one of resure. As we do difference between the life of comfort and one of resure. As we do difference between the life of comfort and one of resure. As we do difference between the life of comfort and one of resure. and one of misery. A week of time,—twenty or twenty-five shillings possessed in edvance, consti-tute all the interval between them. One effort, one sacrifice, the cost of which is scarcely worth mentioning, and instead of a man finding all his mentioning, and instead of a man finding all his week's wage forestalled and absorbed by his debts, and nothing left to supply present or future wants, he has his money free in his hand, ready to be employed to the greatest advantage. But then, the effort,—the sacrifiers must not be one of a single week; it must not be a spannodic effort,—that perpotasted with constancy from week to week,—from month to month. Now temptations to possess themselves of the goods of others by fraudulent or deceptive means, and to keep far from their minds all inducement to false-hood, hypocrisy, and extravagance. But on whom do these duties devolve? Certanly on whom do these duties devotes' certainly on purents, and it is because so many parents are defective in this duty that there is so much care-lessness, extravagance, misery, and dishonesty in the world. As the twig is bent so the tree

such things as he could get, so that it amount not he broke down by some careless foot, or by tho wind. One day there was a halistorm, and, to keep the tender plant from the pelting of the hail, he stood bending ever it as long as the

storm lasted.

The plant was something mere than a plea and a comfort to the prisoner. It taught him such things that he nover knew hefore, though he was a very learned man. When he went into the prison be was an infidel. He did meat into the prison use was an innet. He due not helice there was a God; and among his erribbings on the prison-wall he had written, "All things come by chance." But, as he watched his loved flower, its cpening heauties told him that there is a God. He felt that none but He could make that flower; and he said that

but He could make that flower; and he said that flower had supply him more than he had ever learned from the wise men of the earth. The cherished and guarded plant proved of great service to the prisoner. It was the means of his being set free! There was another prisoner, an Italian, whose doughter came to wint him. She was much interested by the tender care which Charney took of his plant. At even time it seemed as if it would benthe its one time it seemed as if it would shortly die one time it seemed as it it would shortly die, and Charney felt very sad. He wished that he could take up the stones around it; but he could not without permission. The Itsian managed to see the Empress Josephine, and to managed to see the Empress Josephine, and to tell her ahout it, and permission was given to Charney to do with his plant as he desired. The stones were taken up, and the earth was loosened, and the flower was seen as bright as

ever again.

Now the Empress thought much of flowers. Now the Empress thought much of flowers. It is and that he admired "the purple of her cactus more than the imperial purple of her robes, and that the perfuse of her magnelias was pleasanter to her than the flattery of her attendants." She, too, had a cherahed flower,—the sweet jamnine,—that she had brought from the home of her youth, a faxeff island of the West Indies. This had been planted and reared by her own hand; and, though its simple heavity would scarcely have excited the attention of a stranger, it was deared. excited the attention of a stranger, it was dearer to her than all the rare and brilliant flowers that to her than all the rare and brilliant howers that billed her hot-houses. She thought much of the prisoner that took such care of his one flower. She inquired shout him; and, after a little time, persuaded the Emperor to give him his freedom. And when Charney left the prison, he took the plant with him to his home; for he could not plant with min to his home; for he could not bear to part with this sweet companion that had cheered him in his lonely prison-life, taught him such lessons of wisdom, and was at last the means

of setting him free. of setting him free.

Some, perhaps, would say that the seed of
this flower got into the prison-yard, and took
root in the earth between the stones by chance,
and that this was all very lucky for the prisoner. But this is not so. Nothing comes by chance. God sent that seed there, and made it lodge in the right place for it to grow. He sent it to be the right place for it to grow. He sent it to be the means of good to the poor prisoner. Little did Charney think, when he saw that tiny plant first pushing up from between the stones, that by it God would free him from prison, and, what was better, deliver him from his infidelity.



" You see, sir, my husband cannot come here to wash himself without seeing the words of God."

one separately, while she unde remarks and explanations. Among them the British Torkmurk difference had a place. It was prettily "est up," while a cloured border round it, and looked as if which a cloured border round it, and looked as if the control of the con

THE SWEARER'S WAGES.

It is very sad to hear men swear. It is sadder At is very said to near men swear. It is sadder still to hear ittle boys. There was once a man in a coach who swore very much. Some one in the coach at length said, "My good Sir, you will much please the company if you will only swear in Hebreve!" The man felt at once that he was

in Hebrele?— The man test at once that, no was doing wrong, and cessed to swear altogether.

But I wish now to tell you of another case.

A young man was using very bad words.

A kind good man cancu by to him and said:—

A.—What trages does Satan allow you for

A.—What tages does case!

B.—What do you mean !

A.—I mean what I say. Do you have high

A.—I mean what I asy. Do you have high or low wages?
B.—I don't get any wages.
A.—From the manner in which you pour out caths, your wages must be very high.
B.—Well, they are not.
A.—So I see, and allow me to tell you that you work change, very cheep, cheaper than any person I ever heard of. I never knew anyone having such misemble wages for so much work.
B.—There is something in what you say, and I will.

I will—

A.— Yes—yes—there—something—cheep work, I tell you. Just look—you look then work, I tell you. Just look—you look and the property of the part of the part

THE SILVER CUP DESTROYED AND RESTORED.

In Dr. Brown's work on the Resurrection, there

Is Dr. Brown's work on the Resurrection, there is a beautiful parable from Halley.

The story is of a servant, who, receiving a silver cup from his master, sufficis to fall into a vessel of aquat fortis, and seeing it disappear, contends in



argument with a fellow-servant that its recovery is impossible, till the master comes on the scene and infusessalt-water, which precipitates the silver from the solution, and then, by melting and hammering the metal, be

then, by menting and naminering the metal, por restores to its original shape.

With this incident, a sceptic—one of whose great stimbling-blocks was the resurrection—was so struck that he ultimately renounced his op-position to the Gospel, and became a partaker of the Christian hope of immortality.

THE OLD HORSE'S APPEAL

THE OLD HORSE'S APPEAL.

"Over upon a time, a king who wished justice to be done to all his people had a bell put up, so that any one who was injured by another mighting it, when the king assembled the wise naon, that justice might be done. Prom long use, the lower end of the rope was worn away, and a piece of wild vine was fastened not be lengthen it.

"It so happened that a Knight had a noble home, which had served his hong and well, but consequently turned out on the common to take care of himself. Driven by hunger, the horse became of himself. Driven by hunger, the horse became

A THOUGHTPUL WIFE

I went into a reom the other day in the East of London to inquire after the family of a working-man. The husband was from home, but the wife

played some texts of Scripture" over a wash-stand. She then said with anhal caracteness—"You see, as, my bushad caracteness—"You see, as, my bushad caracteress—some of them were Scripture subjects; and wash himself without seeing the words of Gold.

"These "Stan Mediers"—with texts for every day of the beneath, issued by the Religious Tract Scoticy, and the blook of the seed winter's troubles.

accident, and been laid up for some time : the consequence was that they had been brought to the verge of utter destitution. The poor wife seemed so spent with want and trouble, that she had scarcely strength to tell me her sad tale. at once went to see their condition at home. The husband was now able to be at work again; and the wife was saugaino that they would be "all right in the spring." In their "best room" which was poor, but clean, I noticed

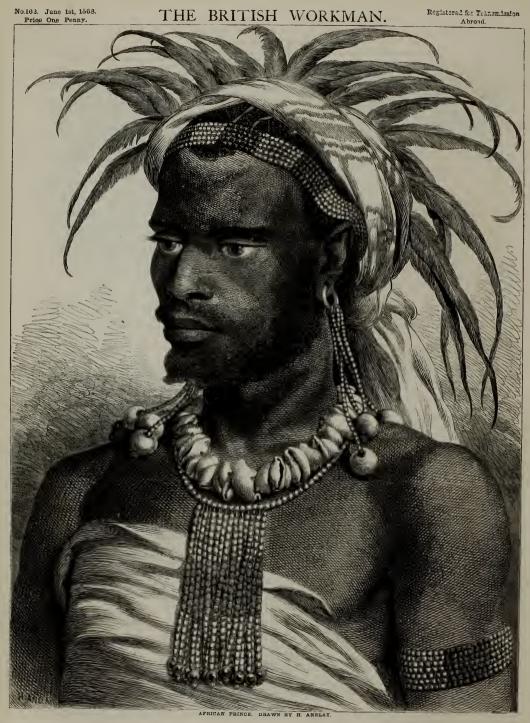
15, and good to me whe and family and hartful things:"

On the same day I went into another cettage, ut lately the wife called upon me, ther present abode, and of her less. Her husband had met with an I be good wife took me round to examine each in the call of the call





From Mary Howitt's Illustrated book "Our Four-footed Friends,"



CELEBRATED AFRICANS.

THERE can be no doubt but that in Africa there have from time to time arisen men who described have from time to time arisen men who deterred celebrity, but of whom no record has been pre-served—great commanders and statesmen, whose names, had they lived in more civilized regions, would have filled a large space on the historic page. Of these "chiefs," who have passed away page. Of these "chiefs," who have passed awa, "unhonoured and unsung," we may form some conception from what we know of

SEBITUANE, CHIEF OF THE MAKOLOLO.

SEBITUANE, CHIEF OF THE MAKOLOLO, of when, but for the congregied deterenization of Dr. Livingstope, we should probably never have beard more than the name. This man, who at his death was one of the most powerful chiefs in South Africa, was for many years the leader of a small band of fugitives, who had been driven from their native had by powerful cannies. Wherever they went they found every man's hand turned against them. Surviving successive assatis, they became, as if were, consolidated by their contraction. Their leader had a gain forward which has caused those Europeans who are most familiar with, his exploits to compare him event to Casax and Nguldon. Unlike them, however, he over dishpayed any ambitum for foreign most familiar with the expense to compare mu-erout Cesar and Napoleon. Utilitie them, how-ever, he over displayed any ambition for foreign comparet. Almost casclessly-enged in hostilities, he also provide tricity on the televative, and in-terest the second of the comparet. The com-served attempts to open up communicative with the English, in the long of obtaining from them such forearm as would discourge his enemies from attacking him. At length the desire of hisbeart was greated in 1831, when Schimana was about forty-five years of age, Livingstone reached him. Sad, however, to relate, he died in a few weeks after the dream of his whole life had been calleded, and intercourse with the white man had been spened up. But although he is gone, his works his offer bin, for it was by him that the old system which prevented trade-and divinitation from penterhaling into the great. him that the old system which prevented trade and civilisation from penetrating into the great central valley of Africa was broken up. Dr. Livingstone says that he was "unquestionably the greatest ann in all that country," and thus, describes his personal appearance: "Schittane describes his personal appearance: "Schittane with the property of the state why form, or an onve, or conse-and-milk colour, and slightly bald, in manner cool and collected, and more frank in his answers than any other chief I ever unct. He was the greatest warrior ever heard of beyond the colony." ever heard of beyond the colony."

Nearly all the African races have been distinguished for courage, and some of the

AFRICAN SOLDIERS

have stood in the very first rank of the military have stood in the very fast rank of the military profession. Harabbal, the great Carthoginian procession, Harabbal, the great Carthoginian general, the most formidable fee with whom the Romans over hal to contend, and delone it required all their power to crush, was of course as African. A maneake of his, in the reject of Peter the Great, because in Ruesia licitizantic gueral and discrete of actilitiety, and on account of his dis-duced by the content of the content of the like of the order of S. and the like red riband of the order of S. and the like the con-tributed of the order of S. and the like the con-

riband of the order of St. Alexander Nousit, His sen rose, in 1784, to be some cash, Geoffrey Lifstet, a mulatio, and an officer of artillery in the French craw, was likewise eminent for his scientific reprisements. Alth migh he never wisted Europe, and had very few facilities for obtaining knowledge, he was well versed in botany, natural philosophy, gooleyy, and activationy. He was the founder of a scientific seekey in the Isle of France. Itself was the founder of a scientific society in the 1st of France. In 1786 he was annual a correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences, to which learned body he regularly transuited meteorological observations, and saunctimes hydrographical journals. His maps of the file of France, delineated according to subramonical observations, definested according to subramonical observations, were published, with other plana, in 1791, by the order of the Minister of Marine.

But the expectate of modera to the control of th

where my blibbed, with other plans, in 1741, but one use on to speak also of the Minister of Martine.

But the greatest of modern African soldiers, and additional modes, one of the greatest soldiers and additional modes, one of the greatest soldiers and additional modes, and the interest of modern and the modest of the mod

to his care and ingenuity that his master and his family were awel from massers, and ultimately canadied to scape to the United States. Then he joined his countrymen in their struggle for freelon, and at once assumed la kelding rank, the joined his countrymen in their struggle for freelon, and at once assumed a leading rank, among them. In less than five years he was cominally commander-in-clind of the French and the states of the freelon, and at once assumed the many control of the freelon, and the ment the island was realered to more during the freelon of the freelon dent ruler of a free people. Under his government the sland was realored to more than its former prosperity.

But Napoleon Bonaparte had conceived an end midy against him—some affirst through eavy of his superior multirary and administrative genius. He therefore resolved upon his destruction, and the more resulty as he foreeast that in the stringgle more resulty as he foreeast that in the stringgle representation of the superior multirary and deministrative genius. From the superior more results for the substitute of the substit

AFRICAN STATESMEN,
but by no means the only negro who can claim
this lofty designation. Denatines, Christophe,
Petton, and Riger, this nucessors in Hayti, were
all men of sedour, and rulers of more than
ordinary ability. The Honourable Benjamia
Reberts, President of the Republic of Erberia,
who was a slaw of the Honourable Resident of the Montal
half Richard Hill, the Honourable Edward Joshu,
the Honourable Resident of the Republic of the Republic of the Republic of Erberia
half Richard Hill, the Honourable Richard Sedim, the Republic of the Republic o

who was a slave until middle life, the Hotels, when we was a lave until middle life, the Household of the Ho

ungovernable futy."

To some men, believer in the "natural in feriority" of the negro reae, it will seem stiff identification that the negro reae, it will seem stiff identify talkierous to speek as we have done of "African afstatemen;" what will they say, then, when we go on to speek also of the work when we go on to speek also of the source of the work when we go on to speek also of the source of the work when we go on to speek also of the work when we go on to speek also of the source of the source

Pitt, Fox, Wilberforce, and other eminent men; and one of his almanacs was produced in the and one of his almanusc was produced in the Husson of Common as an ergument in favour of the education of the coboured people, and of their liberation from their verteback thraldom. In 1804, Brancker died, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Though no monument makes the spot where he was bern, and lived a true and noble hile, yet history must record that one of the most original scientific intellects of which the Southern States of America can boost. was that of the pure African, Benjamin Ban-

neler.

The story of Conifere, the aciolar and divine, the author of Latin works in both press and wores; of Thomes Padir, a narried arithmetical ability; of Thomes Jenkins, whose successful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties awoke admiration in all who knew him; of James Dechem, who, though born a chay, because one of the most distinguished physicians in N. Oricans; of Dr. Junes McClar. Smith, sho, when he took his degree of medicine at the University of Glazgow, bore away the first prior from fire hundred students; of any of the present generation of African scholar, such as Baispo Payer, the Principal of the Wilberforce University for the Presidence in America, we have not space to tell. Freedmen in America, we have not space to tell.

Nor can we do more than name the

AFRICAN POETS -

Cesar, of North Carolina; Soume, the Kamechiel; Placido, the unfortunate Cuban patriot; Ignotius Saucho, the correspondent of Sterne; and Feuris Williams, a protogi of the Duke of Montagon, whose Latin verses won the commendation of competent English scholars. But from the works of Phillis Wheatley we must cull a few

African slave-girl, at the age of sixteen or eighteen 1

eighten!
At the present time, in the American Southern
States, the eagerness of the Freedmen in learning to read and write is most extraordinary, as
the various reports of the Freedment Aid
Societies pleasingly testify. A few years will
doubtless ree many of these emancipated alares
taking a high stand the teshools of learning.
The noble army of

AFRICAN PHILANTHROPISTS

we must pass by altegether unnoticed. But in that day when even the cup of cold water, given in Christ's name, shall have its reward, not a few of the sons of Ham shall rejoice in the smile and the approbation of the Saviour of all them that believe, whether they be black or white, bound or few.

bond or free.

Amongst the descendants of Noah's youngest son, that Saviour has had some of his most fai ful messengers and courageous martyrs. The

AFRICAN PREACHERS AND DIVINES

of the present day, not the least able or successful of those who are now the authensiadors of Christ, can boast of a noble ancestry. "Simon, that was called Niger," that is Simon, the Niger, was one of the "prophets and teachers" in the Apostolic Church at Antiock (Acts xiii. 1). Some Apostolic Church at Antioch (Acts ziii.). Some of the most eminent Fathers and writers in the primitive Church—Origen, Textullian, Chones Abcountains, and Cyril, were Africans. Above all, Angustine, whose inducence upon Christian thought and life has been greater than that of any other uninspired writer, was an African. Nor must we omit to mention England's first Nor mater was a first of the control of the c Nor must we omit to mention England's first black bishop, Dr. Crowther, who was consecuted Bishop of the Niger by the Archhishop of Canterbury in 1864. Adjuic acpture on board a slaving vessel in 1822, and the perils he has undergone as a Missionary of the Church Mis-sionary Society our readers will find recorded in No. 52 of the Christian Times.*

No. 52 of the Christian Times."

The late Bishop Burns, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of fine commanding figure, endowed with superior preaching powers and of administrative abilities, was also a black bishop.

But here we must resolutely arrest our pen. But here we must resolutely arrest our pen. Enough has been said to show that the African is capable of excelling in any human parent; is capable of excelling in any human parent; and to evince the reasonableness of the hope— yes, of our confident faith—that Christiantly will ultimately accomplish for Africa that which it has effected for our own land—that is, transfermit from the shiple of excenges into the pleedling-place of a effected for our own land—that is, transform it from the abode of savages into the dwelling-place of a civilized and emobled people. If at any time we are tempted to deeper of Africa, let us sim-ply call to mind, that when the power and civilization of Rome were at their zenith, this England of ones we thin bitted by a trace off-rice of the control of the control of the control of the properties. See England to see a setch out her hands unto God."

5. As we tope to continue this notice of "Celebrated Africana" in a fasture No, we shall be obliged if any of our reafers can supply sea this particulars of any collured men of note not named in the above.

"The Charles Times for Sept. 27th, 1807, contains a life-like postait of this able and beloved negro Bishop. It may still be had through any bookseller. Price One Penny

THE SABBATH IN PARIS,

THIS BABBART IN PAR'S,
TRI Rev. Dr. Yung (iven a painful report of one
of his visits to Paris. Some of his world accerve
to be pondered by Englals working men. After
speaking of the utter ignoring of the Subbath by
transpersed in two long must not one conspiled as
one my other days. Dr. Ta hills:—
one my other days. Dr. Ta hills:—
one my other days have been been been been been
used to let my boys use for tremanders how Paris
keeps the Subbath, that they might judge of the
comparative overhof it is observation and neglect.

access and satisfaction, that they might judge of the comparative worth of its observance and neglect. I walked with them through the Champs Elysee, where was every conceivable variety of human amusement and riot, high and low, from the most



" ALL THY WORKS PRAISE THEE, O GOD !"

SILENT TEACHERS "WHAT! another flower, Tom; is not your window-

sill full already?

They don't eat nor drink, bless 'em, and it does me and my wife good to look at 'em." It was but a passing int of conversation that I heard, and yet it set me thinking. The man with the flower-pot in his arm was a rough—no, I shall not say "rough"—he was a study son of toil, and I was amused to hear his ferrent blessing on the flowers. His acquaintance, who had ex-pressed surprise at another flower in Tom's possession, had pulled a short pipe out of his possession, had pulled a short pipe out of bin mouth when he spoke; and no doubt his love of tobasco_cost. him much more than Tom's love of flowers. Then as to the gain. The snoker would gain a dry, hot mouth, a foul breath, yellow teeth, sollow akin, doll eyes, drowances and headache that's what his pipe would do for him, even if he tild not drink. But Tenn with him, even if he did not drink. But Tom with the flower would refresh his eyes with its bloom, and bis small with its sweetness, and he would adorn his windowwith its beauty, and gladden his wife and his children by bringing thou such a pretty gift. What immovent delight would they all feel in looking at it! And more than all that, they would be seen executive. they would learn something from the flower. God; how He sent these beautiful flowers into

"To comfort usen, to whisper hope-Whene'er his faith grows dim, For who so careth for the flowers Will much more care for him."

For who is careful for the flowers

Will much more care for him."

I think flowers teach neatmest and order. The his large of flowers, and who helps her husband in wife and children like to have a clean room, at that the flower, in its purity and grace, may not that the flower, in its purity and grace, may not shame them. And then, too, a poor man likest of feel that he has an ormanent in his dwelling similar to that which a rich man chooses as the best cough sudder's under a nice flower, such a beauty, in his arms that the content of the flowers are the allent but furniture may at all resemble the other, but a wavet tencher as we to tencher a wavet tencher as were tencher as well as w that the flower, in its purity and gence, may not shause them. And then, too, a poor man like to feel that he has an ornament in his ducling similar to that which a rich man chooses as the best cambridgement of his disvingeroom. The cettings and the mannon tidder very much in cetting and the mannon tidder very much in termine and in furniture, not one article of termine and in furniture, not one article of termine could be a supported and tended, often thooms as well in a cettage as in a palace window.

I know a litle bit of a cottage outside a town.
It stands in a nook by the readside, and has no
view but that of a yard where carts are kept; but
in the window of that lumble dwelling there are It stands in a work by the residuals, and has no view but that of a yard where carta are kept; but it ame the window of that himshold whelling there are not the window of that himshold whelling there are no men factains. They make a pretty severe, that a dates on all anyly sights, and so are the form enlights of the preclasmance. The foot of the peaks among the green leaves. The foot of the common factains and christians. It furth be not cause soleann reflection on the part of peaks among the green leaves. The floor of the common further, and so are the steps contained the order of the control of the preclasmance of the preclasmance

remark; but two days afterwards I walked past her house, and looked with some interest at the renovated front; and there was the tendril of ivy safe, and Mrs. Gibbs was cleaning her partry safe, aid Mrs. Gibbs was cheaning her par-lour-window, on the sill of which was a box of mignonette. "So the workman did not injue the ivy, Mrs. Gibbs," I said.
"Oh dear, if he had, I should have been so

sorry, for my husband, is should have been see from the side of the church where we were married. We've land some trouble to take care of it to make it grow in this street, but it's safe

Ah! the ivy branch told to the husband and wife the story of their wedded love. In its ever-green foliage it gave them a symbol of what true love should be—clinging and unfiding; it was to them both a teacher and a memorial.

them both a teacher and a memorial.

And so, when a humband of father brings home
a lattle plant, if it is but a halfpeany absoy-root,
be careful of it. Bits hand, that so tenderly
carried the little flower, will have a tender touch
for the human flowers in his dwelling. His eye,
that soes and feels the basuly of touls alteri
works, will be sure to dwell beringly on the little
peatthers that claub his knee. He will be careful and kind; for none but the careful and gentle can have a great love for flowers.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

" IF," said the great Daniel Webster to a friend,

brought their own partiy with thee, and the property of the pr o oop!"

on so fast that I said,
with some concern, as and trenty province resting on his mind, yet
and trenty province resting on his mind, yet
and trenty province resting on his mind, yet
such hate!"

(Gibbs, is anything the matter that you are in
such hate!"

Nothing, please; but I'm having the front of
our house painted down, and I forgot to tell the
man not to hut row list of iy;"

Of comes I did not dectain her by any further
remark; but two days affectward I walked past the
her house, and booked with some interest at the
removated front; and there was the tended of

Student's Ginite.

Student's Ginite.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

THE RECALL

A SPELL of love passed o'er him,—he awoke,
Not as the babe awaketh with the kiss
Of his fond mother;—he had borne the yoke,
The grievous yoke of Sin;—his early bliss
Seemed like some broken urn, yet fragrant still, Though marred and stained with over

spell of love hath found him ;-though afai In desert countries he had wandered long, Until had waned and set his guiding star,

And Satan's bands resistless strong; Yet hath a dream of gentle lustre broke Through the dull sleep of sin;—and he awoke,

He communed with the love of early years;
He talked with memories all seared and pale
ob, trans a spell of love? In obeding fears,
But thoughts all fitted for the poor and frail
Came over him, and graciously recall
"His Father's home" to the lest Prodigal.

"His Father's house" of tenderness and love; His Father's board, of bountful supply; There are his birelings cared for, -whilst I rove A son,—yet groaning in my pennry I will arise and seck my Father's Iace. And the poor sinner rose-a child of grace !

God of all grace! still winning be the spell Which draws the sinner from the paths of death;

Opening in desert lands a gushing well
Of holy memories, in living faith,
O call each Prodigal, where'er he rove,
With thoughts of home and of his Father's love

LORD METCALFES TESTIMONY.

It is an really the happy man you suppose to be J. will tell you, as far as 1 know myself, the secret of my happiness. I live in a state of the Werkman' (1855 to 1867), with filled tell Good for the favours and mercies which I have experienced throughout my life. The feeling is os strong, that it often overelows in teans, and is no rocked that. I do not think that any mideratures could alicke it. It leads to constant devotion and firm content; and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years and though I am not free from those years are given to the myself of the my pro-



LOUDON, THE GREAT GARDENFR.

LOUIDON, THE GREAT GARDENER.

LOTINGY, the landscape gradener, was a may necessed of arriver may be suching power. They introduced to work. His skill in drawing plans and making sketches of centery induced his father to train him for a landscape gradener. During his apprenticable, he and up to worked nights every week to study; yet he worked hander during the day than any follow-blowers. During his studies hours in the landscape of the day than any follow-blowers. During his studies hours hours he learnt French, and before he worked hand he worked hand he worked hand he worked hand he worked was an engage to the head of th passed away, and yee want nave? I done to heave any follow-mon?" an unusual reflection for a youth of only twenty. From French he proceeded to learn German, and rapidly mastered that language. He now took a large fram for the purpose of in-troducing Sectch improvements, in the art of agriculture, and soon succeeded in realising a con-siderable income. The control of the conagriculture, and soon succeeded in realising a considerable income. The Continent being threew open on the cessation of the war, he precented to travel for the purpose of chestration, making sketches of the system of gestlerning in all contine which he afterwards introduced in the historical part of his laborious "Encyclopadin of Gardening." He twice expected his journeys abroad for a similar purpose, the results of which appeared in his Encyclopedia; pershaps amongst the most remarkable works of their kind, and distinguished for the immerae mass of useful matter. the most remarkable works of their kind, and as-tinguished for the immense mass of useful matter which they contain, all collected by dint of per-severing industry and lahour, such as has rarely been equalled.—From "Smiles's Self-help."

SAFES

SAFES

SAFE have become or common where there is much exposure to danger from fires, that few manufactures are not be found without them. But the same are to be found without them. But the same are to be found without them. But the same are the same are to be supported and the same are to be safe to be a same are to the same are to

GLD HUMPHREY'S GRAVE.

WEWERTYSCHAPPERSYS URGAVE.

WEWERTYSCHAPPERSYS URGAVE.

Hasting churchyard. The back of the tombstone is scribbled all were in a churchericiately English fashion, but unfortunately for the fame of the 'autography,' though perhaps fortunately for the sake of cleanliness, the rain has nearly obliterated most of them. Some have analysined a few lines of poetry to their munes, the most distinct of which I comign!

"May my bust end be like to thine, Nor let thy death be mine alone; May 1, uphold by sovereign grace, Thy holy tof and footstep-trace, Till, called like thee to realms above



"Hell, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?"

CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL

GENTLEMAN was once travelling in Virginia, and, ahout the close of the day, stopped at a wayside inn to obtain refreshments and spend wayside inn to obtain refreshments and spend the might. He had been there but a short time before a plain old man alighted from his gig, with the apparant intention of becoming his follow guest. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomany of the United States, the contrained of the min. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number, same, the gentlemen was made to their number, some, if force to resist." On one of the young men renot all of them, members of the legal predistons, the conversation was turned by one of the
latter on an cloquent harangee that had that day been delivered at the bar. It was replied
by another that he had beard, the same day,
a degree of elequence no doubt equal to it, but it was from the pulpit. Something hice as an
exacte rejoinder was made to the edequence of the pulpit, and an after and varm alterestion
emend, in which the merits of the Christian religion
emend, in which the merits of the Christian religion
emend, in which the merits of the Christian religion
emend, in which the merits of the Christian religion
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emend the server of the pulpit and the server of the pulpit and ability everything that could be sail prof
of the server of the pulpit of the pulpit and ability everything that could be sail prof
of the server of the pulpit of the

of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stock of his own mind; or, perhaps, he was observing, with a philosophic eye, the faculties of the youthful mind, and how now energies are revolved by repeated action; or, perhaps, with particule emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destributed by the perhaps of the property of the future destributed by the perhaps of the perhaps of



by Campbell. And in the whole lecture, there by Campbell. And in the whole lecture, there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that not another word was uttered.

"An attempt to describe it," said the traveller, "would be an attempt to paint the sun-beam." It was now a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded that it was the preacher from whom the pulyet telepones was heard—but no, it was the echetrated Chief-J. ..., Marshall!

LIFTINO UP A TESTIMONY.

In the busy haunts of men amid the noise of traffic and the excitement of barter, there is often an entire forgetfulness of Christian duty and neglect of Christian precept. Yet it is in the times when people congregate, even for trade that we should remember, as Christians, not only to avail ourselves of an opportunity to lift up a testimony for the Lord, but to obey a command. We are told in the Holy Scriptures, not only that the words of God's commands shall be in our hearts (Deut. vi. 6), but that we are to be conhearts (Deut. vi. 6), but that we are to be con-stant, in private and in public, in teaching them.
"Then shalt diligently teach them to thy children, and shalt tells of them when then sistent in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when then liest down, and when thou sistest up. And then shalt bind them for a sign-up on their hand, and they shall be as fremeltes between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates." Nothing can be more direct, minute, or com-prehensive than these directions. The pions irradite, under the old dispersation, doubtless obeyed the injunction; his claddern, servants, friends, and the stranger within his gates, were thus all instructed and encouraged in the ways

friends, and the stranger within his gates, were thus all instructed and encouraged in the ways of godliness. If under the law there was this aththfunes of testimory and teaching, what ought not to be our diligence under the Gorpel? We who have the sweet lessons of a Saviour's love to unfold, how carnet should we be to "sow beside all waters!" Under this sweet constraint beaste all waters! "Under this sweet constraint | This inter-incoract made me think whether of pity for fellow-sinens; it was thought right it would not be well if we all tired to look at hy Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Leeds thingsmore from the same house as our neighbour; Young Men's Christian Association, to set up in it would check many a hursh sentiment. The the Vicar's-croft, in that populous town, tree that obscures a part of our beautiful view, and



"YOUR POINT OF VIEW, AND MINE."
"It is with much regret that we feel obliged to oppose your wishes, but I have little doubt that, were you living in this heuse, you would acree in our conclusions." These words were addressed by a lady to her neighbour in the adjoint ing house, who had requested from her drawing, you window. The tree stood in the corner of the lady's garden; behind it, on the opposite side of the valley, rose a picture-sque range of Chalk. Downs; and between the Downs lay a Coomb or varrow valley, which would have formed a very pretty view, but was quite hid from the drawing-rosm window when the tree was in leaf. The day who desired the removal of the tree, asked her neighbour to come and see how much it interfered with her view. She dat so, and candidly "VOUR POINT OF VIEW, AND MINE." fered with her view. She did so, and candidly owned that for the inhabitants of that house it would be hetter if the tree were not there; and she promised to consult her husband about it, which she accordingly did. The following day which he accordingly did. The following day she wrote to hen neighbour to say, after due con-cideration, and with every wish to be kind and neighbourly, they yet found they could not part with the tree; for it concealed from their view an ugly brick building, and a formal rullawy em-bankment; and concluded ber note with the soutenes above quoted.

This little incident made me think whether



Stall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Vicar's-croft Murket, Leeds.

suggestive to others, and may, we believe, be a judged according to the true Stantard of right and warness of great good. Those who know by what wrong, we cannot but see that he errs. How often warness means the Lord works in arresting sinners, will look with hallowed expectation for a blessing on this effort to spread the knowledge of His trath. At all events, if those under the Rossic dispensation were enjoined to lift up a tostimony at all times, and in all places, the Christian must not be less diligent; "Hor or greater than Mosses is here." pride, centoriousness, and self-conesit! M. A.

stull def the Yamoy Meris Christian Association, Nieur's croft Mankel, Leels.

a stall where God's holy Word, and hools, trucks, and periodicals, in harmony with the spirit of the teachings of that Word, might be sold. The place is used as a market, and the time when the greatest and the first and the time when the greatest and then from as the time when the greatest and then from as the time when the greatest and then from as the country of the sold of the country of the sold in the capital color than the clamour of huying and selling, and all the hurry of time when the warp eye may reat on the country of the sold come to the country humble the first and the first of the sold may be obtained, where the weary eye may reat on bleswed textable, through grace, to make the beholder wise multi as layer than the sold come in the control of the sold come. It was a good thought, and it has been well as the sold of the sold come in the sold of the sold come is a sold through the sold of the sold come in the sold of the sold come is a sold through the sold of the sold come in the sold of the sold come is a sold throught, and it has been well as the sold of the sold come in a suggestive to copy and the sold come is a sold through the sold through the sold come is a sold through the sold in the sold c



THE LATE LORD BROUGHAM. ON Thursday, May 7th, at his seed at Cames, in the south of France, this true friend of the British workman, after a long, a haborious, and eminently useful his passed from this would so quietly, so paintestly, that the deepening of the shedon, sleep, into the reality of death, left no trace of suffering on his venerable construence. trace of suffering on his venerable contenues. The daily and weekly newappers have furnished elaborate accounts of his career. How he was been at Edinburgh on the 1940 of September 1779, and distinguished hamed at its university; how, while still inhis team, he published sendified the attention and won the admiration of learned men throughout Europe; how, in 1800, he was admitted an Associated of the Edinburgh Society of Advecates, and was one of the originators of, and for many versar one of the most frequent and able wriger. years one of the most frequent and able writers in, the famous Edinburgh Review; how he re-moved to England and became one of the most moved to England and became one of the most ceminent barriaters in what is called the Northern Circuit; how, in this capacity, it fell to his lot to be engaged in some causes of the greatest national interest, especially that of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate wife of the dissolute and infamous uniortunate wife of the dissolute and infamous George IV., and how, by his speeches in connection with these trials, he became identiced in the popular mind with all that is golerous, libersé, and progressive; how he entered Parliament in 1810, atting successively for Cannelford, Wunchelsea, Knaresborough, and the County of York; how throughout the whole of his career, he For it now throughout the whole of his career, he was singularly regardless of "party" ties; how, by what almost seems an instinct, but really from far-seeing statesmanship, he generally attached himself to measures that, after a long course of unpopularity, ultimately because law, and how in the advocacy of them he displayed an eloquence that reminded old men of the best an deputition that featured that means a like a beam long since conceded, and is one of was elected. Lord. Restor of the University of Chagony by the casting rots of Sir James Manish.

Chagony by the casting rots of Sir James Manish.

Chagony by the casting rots of Sir James Manish.

Chagony by the casting rots of Sir James Manish.

Conveils, Sir Walter Scott, how, in 1830, he locked to the perage under the title of Baron Brougham and Yaux; with what unprecedented Brougham and Yaux; with what unprecedented he goal daties of his high office, and how greatly he contributed to the perage under the cities of Baron Bill of the passing of the celebrated Reform Bill of the passing of the celebr days of Pitt, Fox, and Burke; how, in 1824, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of

We trust that it will not require any longthese of argument to convine our readers that the enemy of alavery is necessarily the friend of the workman. Starery is the degadation of labour. Wherever it exists, the workman is despised, irrespective of his nationality or colour. Thus, in the Southern States of Americs, before the fact that the white that when he would be desired the colour than the state of the colour than the col excer Level Brougham's hatted of slavey was manifest. 8 serily as the year 1810 he published a work, in two volumes, entitled "An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Fowers," in which he strongly condemned at In the following year he made a lengthened tour in Prussia and Holland for the purpose of cultering information upon the foreign slave-trade. The year 1807 is ever monorable for the passing of the Act that made the Slave-trade (i.e., not alreay) in our colonies, but the importation into these of said-lind negroes from Africa's illegal. As forfeiture and penalties of a pecuniary kind wore, however, the only consequences of visibing the law, the temptation of high profile inhead many forms to dely it encoincides. Meaded many person to dely it encoincides.

Empire, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the honoured parliamentary leader of the movement, had in Mr. Brougham one of his ablest and the had in Mr. Bronghum one of his ablest and and most enthusariae importers. Some of his world speeches on this question deserve to be ranked got amongst the flatte specimes of modern centery, the control of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the control was the property. The principles, the feelings of our was the property. The principles, the feelings of our common matter, rise in rebellion against it. Be stry, the appeal made to the understanding or the common more control of the cont

heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vair you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim! There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout all the world, the same in all times—such as it was before the during genius of Columbas pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth and knowledge, to another all mutterable wore; such it is at this day; it all imutterable woes; such it is at this day; it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loather rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject with indignation the wild and guilty phantany, that man

The same feeling of humanity which made him The same feeling of numerally when made min the eloquent advocate of the slave, led him also to denounce a practice which has only this year been abolished—flogging in the urang in time of peace. In view of the decision to which Par-liament has at length arrived, it is interesting to remember that fifty-seven years ago Mr. Brougham called the attention of the House of Commens to this subject, as well as to the

Commons to this autject, as well as to the cruelties that were then practised in the mary.

By a kindred instinct he was led in the same year (1811) to plend for an amount of hierty for the press that was then deemed perilous; but which has been long since conceded, and is one of the strongest bulwarks of all our other liberties.

A few-

on when our columns do not arount. It is must be also supported by the columns of the columns of

stantly strove to secure for his countrymen is one, the desirableness of which may not be at one apparent, but which it would, nevertheless, by difficult to overarts, namely, chap tem, as a law-reformer he has had few rivals, and perhaps no superior. In 1826 he delivered in the House of Commons a speech on this question that hated is hours, and yet was listened to with the po-foundant interest even by those not previously sequinited with the subject. He pointed but no fewer than sixty-five capital defects in the subsidiation of views the whole out no rewer than sixty-nee capital defects in the administration of justice, the whole of which have since been remedied. In the apeech to which we have referred, he truly said that all other Governmental reforms "shrink into nothing, when compared with the pure, and prompt, and cheap administration of justice throughout the community." By the man with

ing a parliamentary committee for inquiry into abuses connected with the administration of the various sums bequeathed for educational purposes in Great Britain. In 1820 he brought in a Bill various sums bequesthed for charactonal purposes and spiriter, 0 cest. "P. 3. 35, 1. in Great Dritain. In 1820 be brought in a Bill as in the days of the Royal Palahnid, so now, for the promotion of national education, the first care introduced, in which some of the features of Mr. Bruce's Bill, now before the House of Commons, were anticipated, and which, although objectionable in some of its details, was admirable water, he is said technically to "soil," and performs ablutions with the regularity in the internal and spirit. In 1835 he pleaded place where he indulges in the luxury of his bath cloquently, though in vain, for what many then is called his soling pint, or "soiling pool." For

cloquently, though in vain, for what many theo-exteemed the ruliculous project of establishing Infant Schools in crowded crises as a "most simple and efficacious preventive of erine."

While thus seeking to establish a Government system of education, he also gave powerful en-couragement and invaluable connects to the more untelligant members of the working-classes in their intelligant members of the working-classes in their intelligent members of the working-classes in their efforts after self-feducation. Dr. Birkbeck, the great promoter of Mechanice Institutions, found in him a willing and efficient ally. In 1827 he mangurated the Seciety for the Diffusion of first president. Its fast publication was his discourse—"On the Objects, Plessures, and Advantages of Science." How much Henry Brugsham effected for the creation of a cheap and pure literature for the working-class, and so for their intellectual and mural elevation, can be estimated only process when her cread Mr. Chache Knaglate. only of close who have read all. Charles Knight's most interesting autobiography. As President for several years of the Association for the Pro-motion of Social Science, he continued these philanthrophic labours almost to the close of his

his blc. The eloquent tongue, listened to with delight. The eloquent tongue, listened to with delight by two generations of men, is alient at last; the active brain, so profile of great and betweelent projects, is at rest. It is the earnest hope of these who know him best and admired him most, that he has fallen "asleep in Christ." He death was indeed so unexpected and audied na to produce any personal decharation as to his feelings in immediate view of the eternal world. But in immediate view of the eternal world. But in immediate view of the eternal world. But there is much that is assuring in the fact that, in his later years, he found confort and delight in some of the hyrma that set forth exangelical truth most simply. The hyrma of which a portion was sung at his funeral—the 42nd of the Scotch Pauphruses—was inserted in the Hyrum Book in use at the Church at Cannes by his particular request. Here it is—a simple strain which the Christian workman as well as the Christian statesman may sing

"Let not your hearts with anxious thoughts
Be troubled or dismayed;
But trust in Providence divine,
And trust my gracious aid.

I to my Father's house return; There numerous mansions stand, And glory manifold abounds Through all the happy land."

SIR R NAPPER

SIR R NAPIER.

M. Louis Blanc, recently writing in the Temps, on the Abysmian expedition, says:—"There is but one opinion as to the ability shown by Sir Robert Napier—on his consummate practice, and the substitution of the sub mirable than the love of humanity in an energetic natine. One is not the less a soldier for being a man, and Sir Robert is an instance of it. Most assuredly he is not the person who would ever have allowed these words to escape him :a hattle minutes are all-men nothing. What was particularly and most justly remarked in his conduct of the Abyssinian expedition, was his carefulness of the lives of the soldiers entrusted

THE PANTING HART

As the hart panteth after the water ul after thee, O God."-Ps. xhi, 1

is called his soiling pit, or "soiling pool." Frequently these pass are found in and next the deep coverta, and are rether mud baths than water baths. No doubt, by wallowing in the mud the deer cools himself more effectually than by taking a bath "pure and simple," and prevents the attack of the flies, his constant and nuceasing tormentors during the heats of summer and termentors during the heats of remunes and autumn.

The intigenting effect of a plunge in the water upon a deer when pursued and fatigued, is almost incredible. I have frequently send a stag, with his togue hanging out of his mouth, and his northin opened wide, apparently scarce able to drug one leg after another, rise from the rippling pools of a fresh another, rise from the rippling pools of a fresh another, the Free class of the USE MR Deer in Deen and Somerset, by C. P. Collyns.

THE SIXIH COMMANDMENT. OUR hands may not be red with blood. Yet we may murderers be; or every causeless, angry thought Is murder, Lord, with Thee.

There's many a deed of murder done, Where blood has ne'er been spilt; For angry thoughts and words are one With deeds of crimson guilt.

Yes! in our hearts we often kill, And think the deed unknown;
Forgetting that each secret thought
Is spoken at Thy throne.

Great God! we cannot fully tell How such a thing can be; We only feel how much of sin Within us Thou must see.

Oh! then to Christ the living stream We'll come without delay,
And in the fountain of His blood. Wash all our guilt away.

THE UNKIND SON DEDUKED

THE UNKIND BON REBUKED.

THERE WAS once a man who had an only son, to whom he was very kind, and gave every thing that he had. When his son graw up and got a house he was very unkind to his poor father, whom he refused to support, and turned out off the house. The old man said to his grandson, "Go fetch the covering from up bed, that I may sit by the The child hurst into tears, and ran for the covering. He met his father, to whom he said.

The child hurst into tears, and ran for the covering. He met his father, to whom he said, "I am going to fetch the rag from my grandfather's bed, that he rany wrap it round him and go a-begging!"

Tomany went for the rag, and brought it to his father, and said to him, "Please, father, cut it in two; the half of it will be large enough for grandfather, and perhaps you may want the other half when I grow to be a man and turn you out of doors."

The works of the child struck the news we

you out of doors."

The words of the child struck the man so forcibly, that he immediately ran to his father and asked his forgiveness, and was very kind to him till he died.

FUNERAL OF A BEE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Glasgow Herald transmits the following: "On Sunday morning last I had the pleasure of witnessing a most interesting ceremony, which I desire to record for the benefit of your readers. While walking near Falkink, we observed two bees issuing from one of the kines, bearing with them the direct bedien the control of the control o of the hives, bearing with them the defunct body of a comrade, with which they flew for a distance of twelve yards. We followed them closely, and sees, the only consequences of violating the law, the temptation of high profits in community." By the man with the temptation of high profits in community. By the man with the book of their confort—I of him, the cave the confort—I of him, the cave their confort—I of him, the cave the confort in the cave the cave that the part of him the cave that the previous a Bill declaring Slave-to-daing a Felony, in vili not be questioned.

Aware that the best laws can be of little service to a deep related to transportation for life. In the cave the cave that the part of the cave the cave that the cave that the part of the cave that the cave that the cave that the part of the cave that the cave that the part of the cave that the cave that the part of the cave that the c



WORKING-MEN'S HOMES.

Is it the fault of the women that many become untidy and sluttish? I trow not; then whose I trow not; then whose

I IMAGINE that no one can look upon a neat and I IMAGINE that no one can look upon a near and comfortable cottage, testefully adorned, having a pretty garden-plot in front, a clump of evergreens in the centre, with beds of variegated flowers pretty garden-plot in front, a clump of evergreens in the contro, with beds of variegated flowers around, and the walls, doorway, and windows decorated with climbing roses, honeyuckles, and the like, without forming a favourable opinion of its inhabitants. You naturally conclude that things are going well in that house, and you look at it with pleasurable feeling, from a persuasion that it must be the abode of cheerfulness and comfort. As it is next to certain that every-thing within will correspond with what is seen thing within will correspond with what is seen without, you are led to form a very favourable opinion of the "gude wife," and you feel assured that she must be a tidy, respectable personage, who understands, as every woman, whether rich or poor, ought to do, what good housewifery is, and is endeavouring to fuffil her appropriate duties by ministering to the conduct and welfare of her household. Should the door of the cottage be opened, you cannot repress a notion that you shall see inste from it, a next, if not a pretty-clean equal agraph, and the smill of content and languiness on her countenance; if children are thought of you have no surperheads of seeing a charging the seeing the nappness on nor connomance; in changen are thought of, you have no apprehension of seeing a parcel of dirty, ragged urchins. Such anticipa-tions are seldom disappointed. The Latin poet wrote "Nulla fronti fides" (I have no faith in the front of a man), but I have considerable faith in the frontal aspect of a house, especially if it be a cottage house; and when I meet with one hke what has been referred to, I am led to conelude that order, peace, and comfort, reside within; for general experience teaches, that the one is indicative of the other, and strongly in-fluenced by it. Give a working-man a decent and respectable cottage, and he feels stimulated to make everything look neat and attractive around it, and, in doing so, his taste becomes re-fined, he studies the heautiful, he is drawn away anea, ne atomic to constituti, ne a travar away sever tomo: the current and most congentrate from debang pursuits, while his wife is im- of all places. Such a dwelling has higher at pelled to make everything within correspond in vantages; it leads to a more intelligent delight vant of order and neatness, and the capacity of enjoy-ing them, are latent in all human hearts." A nam who has lived for years in a log-house, in the backwoods of Canada, if placed in a pretty

We complain of the degraded character of a large portion of our working population, but one prime cause of the debasement that exists is too prime cause of the debasement that exists is too generally overlooked—it is the wretched character of the dwellings provided for them. Place be-fore your mind's eye one of those miscrable habitations, unhappily so numerous in our manunautations, unnapply so numerous in our mann-facturing towns, erected at the smallest possible expense, by some needy or avaricious extortioner, with the view of screwing from the occupier the largest amount of profit, in some cases amounting to 12 per cent. upon the outlay, built without any regard to the requirements of comfort, or even decency, destitute of ventilation, and drainage, and odorous with filth of every description. As you look at it, you deem it much fitter to be a receptacle for pigs, than a dwelling for human beings; you feel pity for its inmates, you naturally expect to find in the man one who is disorandly expect to find in the man one who is discretely and decry and a frequenter of the publishease; in and good management, is now within the reach list wife a woman who is aluttink, dirty, and unlarge of the majority of artisans. Many, however, the supply and in the children, urchins rude, fally throw the unsuccessed and disorderly; and this because it is the tendency of such dwellings to produce all these ordinary and prematurely, before they have made any and prematurely, before they have made any one's own good nature and good-will. Soft words of the future. Their is the egregious one's own good nature and good-will. Soft words

It is easy to foresee what the consequences will be. In the labourer's dwelling every thing depends upon the wife. If she lose the energy necessary to keep all things right, every thing will necessarily go wrong; the house will get into disorder—the children will be neglected,—the children will be englected,—the children will be come chirty and ragged,—the husband will not out set for warms. paralysed, and made miserable, and women, who under nappier circumstances would have been re-spectable and happy, have become victims to the debasing influence of a wretched, unlicalthy dwelling. It is probable that few things have primarily contributed more to degrade the character and habits of our working population than the large and rapid increase of such habitations.

If, therefore, our mill-owners and landed proprietors wish to have around them a decent proprietors was to nave around them a decent thriving contented population, let them raise dwellings for their workpeople and labourers, both convenient and healthy, possessing a taste-ful and pleasing aspect; dwellings that will in-apire a confortable home-feeling, in which the tenant may take delight, which will improve his tenant may take delight, which will improve his character and bis habits, and at the same time give his wife spirit and heart in her endeavours to keep all within next, orderly, and respectable. A tidy, cleanly, well-arranged house, exercises over its immates not only a physical but a moral influence, and has a direct tendency to imprice self-respect, and to make the members of the family orderly, peaceable, and considerate of the feelings and bepriness of each other. I never enter a next hittle cottage, although its walls be built of mod, and look at its well-cleaned drog, its furniture bright with constant rubbing, the thirties and an one-white certain in the its furniture bright with constant rubbing, the thriving plants, and snow-white curtain in the window, the snng arm-chair by the fireside, "the clock that gettly clicks behind the door," with-out feeling that there is a pendiar charm about it. I ace at once why it has so often inspired the poet's song, and furnished a subject for the serieses, sough the truther of the serieses.

painter's pencil but the charm must be much alt by the inmates themselves. more strongly felt To them it has an attraction which renders "hom weet home!" the dearest and most delightful of all places. Such a dwelling has higher ad antages; it leads to a more intelligent delight cess which it is nunecessary here to explain, it leads a man to cherish a more kindly and sympathetic feeling for his fellow-men; it induces habits of respect for property, for the laws in general, and even for those higher duties and attractive outage at home, will astonish you by obligations, the observance of which ho have such the spirit of tidiness ho will exhibit, and his wife enforce. By the creation of such cottages, therework and the contract of the part of the their onesgies accordingly.

The contract of the description of the description of the contract of the contrac people; and maning the common of their work-people; and unless they wish by a system of extortion, unjustly to wrench from the poor man, under the name of rent, an undue portion of the wages he receives for his weekly toil, it may be done, not only without loss, but so as to may be done, not only without loss, but so as to secure an equitable percentage on the outlay. But if a loss were actually sustained, an abun-dant recompense would be had in the improved character and habits of the workpeople and their

families Immire:
But it is for workmen generally this paper way no summary.
But it is for workmen generally for the loot depart from it." The remembrance of homeevil referred to is in their own hands. It is the loved know of their youth—will be a constant
when the love of the properties of the conformal properties of the writer that every British workman standards to prepetuate its comforts, and thus will
should, as for as possible, be his own Insulered, rise up a population decent and respectable that
should should be possible to the proposition of the the properties of the
should should in the own freehold, should have it will constitute the strength and bulvar's of the
Cheer Davine. comfort, and so that he may eccupy that re-spectable position in society, which, with industry

Place a woman, naturally tidy, in a cottage of this description, and let her be compelled by vided a cage to put it in,—in other words they force of circumstances to abide there, and what in mary before they have provided either house or in the result i She bose all heart; the love of marriage and the result is the content of the cont mences life under circumstances also unpressing and disadvantageous; she has no stimulus to exer-tion, nothing to call forth the laudable pride of good housewifery; and for want of this she yields good nonewatery; and for want of this site yields to habits that tend to spoil her for future life.

When an increase of family renders it necessary they should have a dwelling for themselves, it is clothing will become dirty and ragged,—the hus-band will get out of temper; perhaps he will com-band will get out of temper; perhaps he will com-plan; nuttan recriminations will follow, and the concord to the one no longer catalize in his sown dwelling he seeks at the public-bouse, where be obtained on credit. Under these circumstances, becomes imitated in intemperance and vice. In, what encouragement has the wird to maintain this way wives innunerable have been crushed, possible in the property of the perhaps perhaps; and moder miscrable, and women, who and disconfort, she becomes careless and dis-orderly, a slut, a gossip; and her lusband, for want of home attractions and enjoyments, a reveller and a drunkard,

Veller and a drunkard.

Let the young man who thinks of marriage, ke warning by the sad example of the multitudes take warning by the sad example of the multitudes who have thus been made miscrable for life;— let him follow the direction, "first sit down and count the cost;" and make the necessary preparation. If the object of your attentions be worthy of your preference and regard, then she is deserving of the best accommodation you can provide for her, and if your affection be of the right kind, for her, and if your affection he of the right kind, the very love you feel will cause you to put a restraint upon your wishes until you can obtain for her a condrotable dwelling, and furnished, too, in such a manner as will afford her a fair eppor-tunity of displying her wiselile properties to advantage, and inspire an ambition to render your habitation all that home ought to be. By which she will feel and value, and this concern for her welfare will induce a reviewed concern for her welfare will induce a reviewed concern for her welfare will induce a reviewed concern for her welfare will induce a reciprocal concern to for her welfare will induce a reciprocal concern to render you confortable and happy. Industry and economy, combined with a prudent exercise of self-denial for a season, will thus enable you to enter upon the marriage state in a manner calculated to render your future days respectable and prosperous, and you will be preserved from the vexations, degradation, and misery, which constitute the portion of the unwise and improvident. It may not be in the power of every working man to obtain a house of his own before working man to obtain a house of his own before marriage, but he may and ought to commence a regular system of weedly awing and appropriation for that purpose; and unless some unforecen-cularity occurs, a few years of economy and right conduct will ensure him a confrictable dwelling, which he may call his own, and which, with a due acknowledgement of God's nevery, he may regard as the produce of his own labour. Great will be the actifaction it will inspire. What pleasure he will have in centering it comfortable and tasteful, but het in the contract of the system of the conhis little garden and its adornments will furnish recreation and amusement for his leisure hours, and all his bome-enjoyments will acquire an ad-ditional relish from the consideration that his ditional reliash from the consideration that his cottage is his castle, with which no one has a right to interfere. What a happy influence will it also have upon his wife! She will be induced to regulate her household affairs with strict atto regulate her household affairs with strict at-tention to carefulness and good management; the prospect of having a habitation of her own, will impure the desired independence and respect-ability, with love of cleanliness, neatness, and order; and these will strongly regulate her conduct in the training of her children. The children will also largely ahave the benefit. Accustomed to a neaf and confortable home, trained up in lability of decency and order, these habits they will te-tain in future life, for, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The remembrance of home-the loved home of their worth—will be a constant

shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feel-ings. We have not yet begun to use kind words

MR. GOUGH AND HIS MOTHER'S BIBLE. MR. GOUGH AND HIS MOTHER'S BIBLE.

Is one of his touching addresses, in Excter Hall,
Mr. Gough and: "After a speech in Boston, a short time ago, a lady came to me, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chonles, and said, 'My father is dead, but he was always collecting cuniori-ties, and he has happened to light on your mother's Bible in Bristol.' I had resided there twenty-five years ago, and pleased was I to bear the Bible was found. I had it sent to me by express-train. There were the names, 'Jane Gilbert,' that was my mother's name bo-

'Jane Gilbert', that was my mother's mane before marriage, born August 1294, 1776; 1'John Gongh, a present from his mother, on bis leaving England for America 2'John Gongh, born August 229, 1817. 'I held my Bible in my hand. I remember how I had seen that mother with her hips white with hunger, and I recollected how ahe took her iron-rimmed speckales from her eyes to whipe away the learn as abe turned page after page. I saw her marks—When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tongue failed hor think, then I the Lord will help them, I the Gol of Irrad will not foreske them?' with hundreds of massaces more like that all with hundreds of massaces more like that all I the God of Izrael will not foresize them; I with humbreds of passages more like that, all blessed promises, marked in that book. That menther's likele brought her history before me. Their remains no token to mark her hat restingplace, no hears and mourners followed her to the grave, she was followed by myoff and sister alone, and without a prayer she was consigned to the dust. But she left her children the legacy of a mether's prayer, and the Lord God Almighty as the executor of her has will and testament; and though that now little body of a choolimitree. as the executor of her last will and testament; and though that poor little body of a schoolmistress has gone before, and her spirit has taken its flight to its eternal home, I stand before you to-night to declare that if I have ever accomplished anything in the world, if I bave ever done aught of good, what I am and what I have done, by the grace of

God, has been through the influence of that little acboolmistress." WHAT MAKES A MAN?

What is it that makes a man? Can you tell ? We can tell you what does not. Good clothes do not; money does not; a handsome face does not; learning does not. You must have some-thing else to make a man of. We have seen a very good description of a man which reads thus :

"A beautiful soul, a loving mind, Full of affection for its kind; A helper of the human race, A soul of beauty and of grace, That truly speaks of God within And oever makes a league with sin."

own,

This is the kind of man worth something in sectand men than we now have. Will you not strive to he such men?

"Seg of vs. Frantismon. Babbs devels, with Illustrations.
By Rev. Dr. Newton, author of "Gintle and Not being the street of the GT JUST PUBLISHED. Bible Jewels, with Illustrations.

€ Tur Gio-shop. With 12 Illustrations by George Cruikshank. May be had either as a Broadsheet, or in a Turet form. One penny each. The Breadsheet will be found an attractive paper for the walls of werkshops, acheols, &c.



HON CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

HON. C. F. ADAMS. His excellency, the Honourable Charles Francis

His excellency, the Honourable Charles Francis Adams, has just retired from the post of American Minister to Great Britain, which has been held by him uninterruptedly since 1861. With cird war of unparalleled magnitude and importance raging in his own country, and anudst unusual misunderstandings, excluents, unnectary and political crites in ours, both constricts have found in Mr. Adams a Minister Constructs have found in Mr. Adams a Minister Constructs have found in Mr. Adams a Minister Construction of the Construction the first United States Minister to this country, learned stranger. There are, perhaps, not many performed his duties here with great dignity persons who are in a position to follow the and fidelity; and his illustrious father, John Rajah'snoble-example by theerectson of suchoostly damen Adams, ever memorable as the powerful and eigenstructures as this; but cause not all do and unflinching advocate of the abolition of something towards amplying water for thirsty slavery, was also Minister here between 1815 and men and animals in the streets of our Metrominen Precidents of the

eminent Presidents of the United States. It is not too much to say that, under God, the Honourable Charles Francis Adams (a worthy descendant of such ildescendant of such unstrous ancestors), has, by his great prudence, unwested patience, and dignified courtesy, carned for himself the blessing of "the peacemaker" between the two coun-tries, and through them, to the whole civilised world; with results rarely accorded to an individual statesman, philanthropist,

Whilst deeply regretting the departure of this esteemed American Am-bassador from our shores, indulge the ardent be that his future inhope that his future in-fluential career in his own great country will more firmly, the two great nations, in the bonds of peace and brotherbood.

or Christian.

THE WISE MAN. THE wise man governs himself by the reason of his case, and because what he does is because a moral and prudent, not

a moral and prudent, not estimater, sense.

He proposes just ends, and employs the fairest and most probable means and methods to attain them.—William Penn.

A NOBLE CIFT

THE Drinking Fountain represented by the ac-companying engraving has been erected in Hyde Park by the Metropoltan Drinking Fountains' and Cattle-Trough Association, at the cost of his Highness the Maharajah of Vizinangram, a prince who has long been renowned in his own land for deads of benevelence. It was opened on the 30th of hast April by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of a most distinguished company who had assembled to do honour to the munificence of the kind-

thropist ended his earthly pilgrimage on the 5th of March last, aged 85 years. His untiring efforts on behalf of the down half of the down-trodden little climb-ing boys have render-ed the name of "Wil-liam Wood" worthy lism Wood" worse, of lasting remem-brance. For thirty brance. For thirty years the good man laboured to induce the master sweeps to abau don the barbarous use of climbing boys, and in lieu of them to use the "machine" for chimneys. cleaning chimneys. Chiefly through the efforts of Lord Shaftesbury (then Lord Asldey), Robert Steven, Esq., of the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Office, and Mr. Wood, Acts of Parlia ment were obtained to suppress the employ-ment of climbing boys But great hostilit however, was generally evinced by various classes to those humane

Acts of Parliament. Now commenced Mr. Wood's most arair. Wood's most ar-dnous labours on be-half of his young clients. For ten years

polis! The Association have now crected 117
Feantains and 99 Troughs, but the committee
see entirely dependent upon seve contributions
for power to extend their benevolent operations.
We hope that many of our readers will enshould be addressed to John Lee, Eaq, Micropethan Drinking Fountains' Association, No. 1,
Shorter's Court, Throgmeton Street, London, s.c.

WILLIAM WOOD.
THE FOOR INTIE CHARIND DOY'S PRIESD.
THE STOR HITTLE CHARIND DOY'S PRIESD.
THE STOR HITTLE CHARIND DOY'S PRIESD.
The speed and much-beleved Christian philanthropist ended his



THE LATE WILLIAM WOOD, THE CLIMBING SOYS' FRIEND.

From a ph-tograph by Berra, Munch

with prayer, one of them proposed that before any-thing further was done they should have special prayer on behalf of their old and much loved friend Mr. Wood, who was laid aside by sickness. laid aside by sickness. This was done in a very feeling manner by a master-sweep. Many of the men acknowledged him as the instrument in God's hands of their conversion.

Six sweeps, from five different towns performed the last offices of respect the last offices of respect to his memory, which they did, with many tears, as they gazed upon his re-mains, and then carried them to their resting-place in the Bowdon

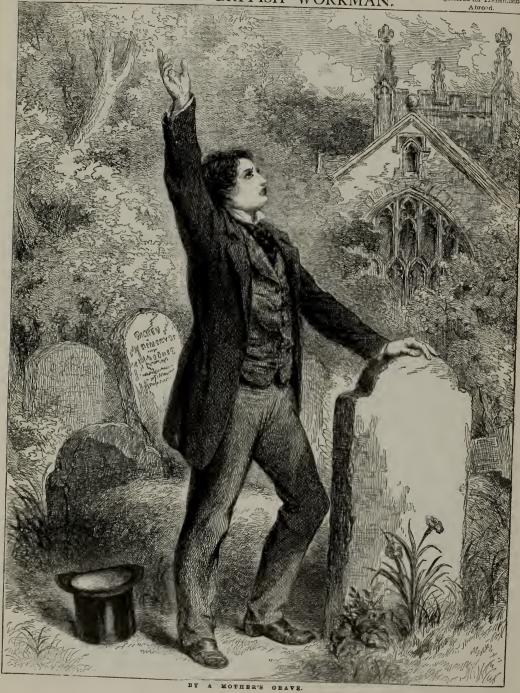
Churchyard.

Upon whom will Mr.

Wood's mantle fall? The cause of the defenceless, down-trodden climbing boy must not be deserted. Alas ' many a poor child is still so employed,—de-spite the law. In the very week that Mr. Wood died, a man named Martin, was convicted at Maidstone, and sentenced to twenty years' imprison-ment, for causing, by cruel ill-treatment, the death of "Little George," a boy whom he employed to climb up chimneys!



Drinking Fountain in Hyde Park, the Gift of his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram.



BY A MOTHER'S GRAVE.

To my mind there is not to be found a hetter place for quiet, uninterrupted meditation than a country churchyard; our grand town cometeries are too public, there is something cold and dreary

place for quiet, mindermyled measurements of the place of the property of the the served in great places— These been in spot the the denchyant. I have been in spot the the survey darky days— I was to an allowed the the survey darky days— I was to an advantage of the the survey days, and great down from their dirty beight on a handsop of more than earthly the spot that I tallar his, he mand in one way and by the cerebasting hills, and have locked down into those depth of weakers districtly and the survey and by the cerebasting hills, and have locked down into those depth of weakers are not to antivers' code, and that it grantes of the highest seasons in year or were the survey of the surv

then sought to remind him of the Christian's and jests of my companions, the flaring gas and heps of meeting those whom he had loved on the drink soon drowned for the time all unexy states, had who have did in the Lord, in a back, had who have did in the Lord, in a back, had who have did in the Lord, in a back with the lord of the bound when, in the mists of the stranger in a vehement tone, "Did you ever feel, Sir, the agony of vermors! Do you know what it he lord of me the lord of then the full, awaid knowledge of what had happened rashed upon me! In unitterable agony I hung over ber, fearing every breach, should be the last; I called upon her, I heaught her forgiveness, I poured forth my whole soul in prayer—it was too late. Never more in this world was I to hear her voice! Suddenly they who prayer—it was too late. Never more in this would was I to hear her voice! Suddenly they who watched by the leel saw a change come over her; she opened her eyes and fixed them on me, with a look of sorrowful, yearning love which I never can forget. Oh, how that look has haunted me though all the long upward years! It was but for an insteat; the next moment the unmistabable presence of death came over her, the sweet oyes closed for the last time, and she had passed beyond the reach of earthly sorrow or of earthly in.

"Oh," said he, "if it is only one verse, here goes." He opened the Bible—he looked—be paused: "Well," said he, "this is a remarkable circumstance, that the first verse that caught my circumstance, that the first verse that caught my eye was the only one I were learnt whole at the Sunday school I it is, 'Come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' "He began to impute who "me" was, and this mid Jesus. From this period a monties that the sunday school was been such as the sunday of the sunday school was been such as the sunday school was the sunday school who was the sunday school who was the sunday school was the sunday school was the sunday school was the sunday school was sunday school was sunday su

CLING TO THY MOTHER.

Cline to thy mother! for she was the first To know thy being, and to feel thy life; The hope of thee, through many a pang, she nursed.

And when, 'midst anguish like the parting

And wneu, strife, strife, The babe was in her arms, the agony Was all forgot for bliss of leving the

Be gentle to thy mother! long she bore
Thine infant fretfulness and silly youth;
Nor rudely scorn the faithful voice that o'er
Thy cradle played, and taught thy lisping

Yes, she is old; yet on thy many orow She looks, and claims thee as her child e'en

Uphold thy mother! close to her warm heart She carried, fed thee, lull'd thee to thy rest; Then taught thy tottering limbs their untried

ert,

Exulting in the fledgling from her nest;

And now her steps are feeble, be her stay,

Whose strength was thine in thy most feeblo

day.

Cherish thy mother! brief, perchance, the

May be that she will claim the care she gave;
Past are her hopes of youth, ber harvest prime
Of joy on earth; ber frieads are in the

grave; But for her children, she could lay her head

Gladly to rest among the precious dead.

Be tender with thy mother ! words unkind, Or light neglect from thee would give a

pang
To that fond bosom, where thou art enshrined
In love unutterable, mere than fang
Of venom'd serpent. Wound not her strong

trnst, As then would'st hope for peace when she is dust

Oh! mother mine!-God grant I ne'er for-

get,
Whatever be my grief, or what my joy,
The untreasured, unextinguishable debt
I owe thy love; but find my sweet empley,
Ever through thy remaining days to be
To thee as faithful as thou wert to mo,

REGRETS FOR A LOST LIFE.

A YOUNG man was converted during an illness which proved fatal, though this was not apprehended when he gave his beart to Christ. When hended when he gave his beart to Uhrat. Whon his physician announced an unfavourable change in his condition, he expressed entire resignation, and requested his friends to sing a hymn expres-

and requested his triends to amg a nymn expres-sive of that feeling.

An hour or two after, in the eilence of the room, he was heard to say, "Lost! lost! kist!"
This surprised the mother, and coused the immediate inquiry, "My son, is your faith in Christ

"No, mother; but O, my lost lifetime ! I am "No, mother; but O, my ose tyelme? I am twenty-four; and, until a few weeks ago, nothing has been done for Christ, and everything for my-self and my pleasures. O that I could live to show my sincerity, and to redeem my lost, lost, Lost live!"

"What en enthusiast you are," exclaimed a person to an carnest American Temperance Advocate.

Advocate.

"Ah, my friend," was the reply, "Drink robbed me of a belowed brother, and on his grave I promised God to devote my life to battle with the curse of my home and my country."



THE INNER LIFE OF ROYALTY.

ROYALTY has its outward and its inner life. The former in its pomp and splendour, its equipage and etiquette, its public acts and addresses, is open, more or less, to general view and observation; hut princes cannot always live in state, the pageantry and formalities of royalty cannot be constantly maintained. These displays are limited to special occasions. Were it otherwise, the burden would be too heavy to be endured; the burden would be toe heavy to be endured; life would become a sickening exhibition. Al-though the gap which separates princes from their subjects sometimes appears so wide that we are almost led to regard them as beings of a superior order, and, as a consequence, expect to and in them a freedom from human frainties of yet, in fact, they possess the same nature as our own, the like passions, affections, and sympathics, and, in these respects, are precisely on our own level. Hence the desire is often felt to ascertain how persons so lightly elevated by their external condition above the rest of mankind, external condition above the rest of mankind, speak, and feel, and act, in private life—in their hours of relaxation, and seclusion from the public gaze, in the domestic circle, and when left to follow the spontaneous feelings of their nature. to follow the spontaneous feelings of their nature. Reliable infermation on these subjects is difficult to obtain. It is fitting it should be so. No one willingly submits to have his privacy invaded by inquisitive intruders. It would be an act of intolerable injustice were the privace habits and paramits of royalty to be subjected to the prying gaze of the curious, or the will-disposed. Times have been, when the less that was known of the nave been, when the less that was known or the private life of princes the better; when the facilities afforded by their rank and resources only served to give wider scope to vicious passions, and to foster halitis alike degrading and injuriand to rester maints aime degrating and injur-ous. Happily the times in these respects are changed. Britons may well be proud of the severeignty of their own land, as furnishing ex-amples of piety, of domestic affection, of temperance amples of piety, of demestic affection, of temperance and economy, of condescension and liberality, of regard for the welfare of the people, and of sym-pathy with the suffering, which justly merit our highest admiration. At the present time we have a Queen, who has not only maintained for thirtyone years a spotless reputation, but, who in the one years a spotless reputation, but, who in this integrity and guidelessnoss of her heart, and with a condecement without a precedent, has given her exhipcts access to some of her privato records—made with no view to publication, made with a simplicity and artlessnoss that admit of no disguise, or misconception—thereby revealing her thoughts, feelings, and acts, at certain times glass, or mission and acts, at certain times of seclusion and relaxation from public cares and duties. And what do we learn? That Britain is blessed with a severeign whose conduct in private life will not merely bear scrutiny, but which presents an example in her conjugal, mater-nal, and social relations, deserving the study and imitation of all her female subjects.

British workmen have generally been distinguished for their loyalty and attachment to the guaned for their loyarty and attachment to the throne, and it has occurred to the writer that it would afford them gratification to have presented to them a series of facts illustrative of the private excellences of two or three of the nore recent acoversigns of these realms, as aclculated to in-crease their veneration and devotion for the reigning family, and as affording a glimpse of the inner life of the royalty of our ewn happy land. The facts we propose to present will be arranged according to the virtues they are intended to

during the whole of her illness, being asked whether the interviews and conversations held between her and the King were of a rolligious tendency, replied, "Yea, decidedly so, and the religion is exactly the sort which you, as a serious Christian, would approve. His Majesty speaks to his daughter of the only hope of a sinner being in the blood and righteonaness of Jesus Christ. He examines her as to the strength and integrity of that hope in the you and integrity of that hope in her own soul. The and imaginy or that nope in her own soil. The Princess listens with calimness and delight to the conversations of her venerable parent, and replies to his questions in a manner equally serious and affectionate. If you were present at one of these interviews, you would acknowledge with joy that the Gospel is preached in a palace and that under circumstances the most affecting Nothing can be more touching than the sight of the King, aged, and nearly blind, bending ove the couch on which the Princess lies, and speak ing to her about salvation through Christ Jesus as a matter far more interesting to them both than the highest privileges and honours of

royalty."

Scarcely less affecting is the following incident:

—One day while engaged in hunting, the King got separated from his attendants. He was pursuing his way alone through a wood, expecting ing his way alone through a wood, expecting speedily to join them, when he was accosted by a gipsy-girl, who, with tearful eyes, asked him if he could direct her to some clergyman, stating that her mother was in the wood in a dying that her mother was in the wood in a dying state, and wanted some minister to pray with her. "Conduct me to your medier," replied the monarch. After ashort time they reached a relited spot where lay the gipsy-woman on a bed of straw, slightly covered with an oil blanker, opparently in a dying state. The King saw there was no time to lest. Dismounting from his horse, placing himself at her side, and beading norse, placing numeri at ner side, and beating over her, with accents of kimlines, he proceeded to point out her sinfulness and darger, and her need of a Saviour; on discovering she had some knowledge of these truths, he began to direct her to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, and whilst in the act of portraying to the dying penitent the ability and willingness of Christ to save the vilest and whitingness of Christ to save the vices and the worst, and urging her to trust entirely in Him, he was discovered by his retime. How affecting the spectacle! What a scene for the pen-cil of the artist, and for the pen of the historian! Never perhaps did George the Third appear more noble than on this occasion. It is needless to add, that the King directed some of his attendants to procure the services of the pearest clergyman, and every needful assistance for the

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.-A clergyman in Lon don having applied to the Princess to save the life of a criminal under sentence of death, waited upon her shortly afterwards to inquire if she had succeeded. After answering the inquiry, she thus addressed him. "Sir, I understand you are o clergyman?

"Yes, Madam."
"Of the Church of England?"

"Permit me to ask your opinion, sir, on a subject of

bject of importance. What is it that is a death-bed easy?"

Mr. W. was startled at so serious a tion, especially from a young and blooming lady of so high a rank, and modestly expressed his surprise that she should consult him when she had access to many who were much better qualified to answer the inquiry. She replied, quantize to answer the inquiry. Some replied, that she had proposed it to many, and wished to collect various opinions on this momentous subject. Mr. W. then felt it is duty to be explicit; and affectionately recommended to her the study of the Scriptures, which, as he stated, uniformly represent faith in the Lord Jesus meters we propose to present will be arranged according to the virtues they are intended to illustrate.

Piety.

Grono the Thin.—Habitual piely was always a preminent feature in the character of this exemplary monarch. Believing in the docs. this exemplary monarch are preventing in the description of the property of the service of the service of the service of the service of the most time send duties contained in Divine Revelation, he reversed the Ps. Market property and the service, and duties contained in Divine Revelation, he reversed the Ps. Market property of the service of the s

WILLIAM IV .- Whatever were the indi WILLIAM IV.—Whatever were the indiser-tions of the Prince during the earlier periods of his life, no reputtions of them defined his reign, or rendered questionable the religious probeen of his latter days. During the exercising pains of his final dilness, his patience and cheer-fulness often exited the astonishment and ad-miration of his attendants. When he experi-mination of his attendants. enced any alleviation of his sufferings, his gratitude to the Almighty was expressed in the most fervent manner. One morning he observed to tude to the Aimigary was expressed in tac most fervoat manner. One morning he observed to the Queen, "I have had some quiet sleep; come, and pray with me, and thank God for it." On the following Sunday morning, the King desired the attendance of one of the preachers of the Chapel Royal. On his arrival, he was directed to read all the prayers until he came to the one for the Church militant, the monarch thus expressing his wish that the communion service should be in-cluded, and all the other parts used in the celebration of public worship. The scene was most impressive. The manuer of the King indicated impressive. The manner of the King indicated the most devout humility. He fervently dwelt, as was apparent from the intonations of his voice, on every passage that bore any application to his own circumstances. His mind seemed

tion to his own circumstances. His mind seemed quite absorbed in the duty, and to rise for a time superior to his hodily sufferings.

The manner in which the last rites of the Church were received, has thus been described by an eye-witness. "The King was scated, as by an eye-witness. "The King was scated, as usual, in his easy-chair, the Queen affectionately kneeling by his side, making the responses, and assisting him to turn over the leaves of the large assisting him to turn over the leaves of the large prayer-book hefore him. His Majasty's demean-our was characterized by the true spirit of devo-tion. Though unable to join adulbly in the responses, yet when the archbishop read the Apaster' Creek, the King, in the futness of his faith, and collecting all the energies of sinking nature, enmeisted with distinct and solomn em-phasis, "All this I steadhastly believe." During the whole service, His Majesty retained hold of the Oneen's hand, and in the absence of physical strength to give atterance to his feelings, signified by his fervent pressure of it, not only his hea by his fervest presente of his, hot only his humble acquisseence in the doctrines of our holy faith, but his grateful acknowledgment of those promises of grace and succeur which so many passages of the liturgy hold out to the dying Christian, and which the King so thankfully ap-preciated in this hour of need."

Precision in this flour of need.

When, on a later occasion, the archbishop took his final leave of the King, then at the point of death, the latter said, with feeble, but distinct utterance, "Believe me, I am a religious man."

OUBEN VICTORIA. - The observance of public unces is a very uncertain evidence of genuine devotion, yet there are circumstances of man

devotion, yet there are circumstances of manner, attention, and remark, which may nevertheless, serve as a guide to the real feelings of the heart. The two following extracts from the Queenis Journal will furnish their own comment:—
October 20th, 1824—"We went to Kirk, as mual, at twelve o'clock. The zervice was performed by the Rev. Norman Machool, of Glassew, son of Dr. Madeed, and any thing finer I formed by the Rev. Norman Macleod, of Gias-gow, son of Dr. Macleod, and any thing finer I never heard. The sermon, entirely extempore, was quite admirable; so simple, and yet so elo-quent, and so beautifully argued and put. The text was from the account of the coming Nicodemus to Christ by night, St. John, chap-ter iii. Mr. Macleod showed in the sermon how we all tried to please self, and to live for that, and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come and in so doing found no rest. Christ had come not only to die for us, but to show how we were to live. The second prayer was very touching; his allusions to us were simple, saying after his mention of us, 'bless their children.' It gave me a lump in my throat, as also when he prayed for 'the dying, the wounded, the widow and the orphans.' Every one came back delighted and how satisfactory it is to come back from

firmness and serenity, the following fact will "Call them not poor," rejoined her Royal Highserve to show:—

A gentleman who was in the habit of close just prayer of a righteous man availed much !"

And official attendance on the Princess Amelia

PRINCE ALBERT .- " Nothing mean or frivolous PRINCE ALBERT.—"Nothing mean or frivolous could exist in the atmosphere that surrounded him; the conversation could not be triffing if he were in the room. Spring was his favourite time of the year. The opening leaves, the early flowers, and fresh green, were such a delight to him; and he so leved to point out their heauties to his children, that it will be terrible to see them without children, that it will be terrible to see them without him. The children kept his table supplied with primroses, which he expecially loved. The last Sunday he passed on earth was a very blessed one for the Princess Alice to look back upon. He was very ill and very weak, and he spent the afternon with him, while the others were in church. He begged to have his erfs drawn to the window, that he might see the sky, and the clouds sailing past. He then asked her to play to him, and she went through several of his fa-vourite lurms and chooks. After playing some to him, and ahe went throught several of his ra-vourtie lymns and chorals. After playing some time, ahe looked round and saw him lying back, his hands folded as fit prayer and his eyes shut. Presently he looked up and smided. She said, 'Were you saleep, dar papa !' o'lh, no, only I have such weect houghth.' During his illness his hands were often folded in prayer; and when he did not speak, his sereme faces showed that the did not speak, his ecrene face showed that 'happy thoughts were with him to the end.'
"The fortitude of the Princess Alice has ame

ns all. She saw from the first, that both her father and mother's fortitude depended on her firmness, and she set herself to the duty. He nrances, and see set nerselt to the duty. He bloved to speak openly of his own condition, and had many wishes to express. He loved to hear hymns and prayers. He could not speak to the Queen of himself, for her feelings overpowered Queen of himself, for her feelings overpowered her, nor did she seem as if she could realize the extremity of his danger. Her daughter aw that also must act differently, and she never let her voice faller, or shed a single tear in his presence. She axit by him, listenet do all he said, read to him, and when she could hear it no longer, would walk calmily to the door, then hasten to her room to give vent to her pent-up feelings, returning soon with the same calm pale face, without any appearance of the agitation she had gone through.

appearance of the agitation she had gone through.

"Singe the Prince's death, I have had several conversations with the Queen. On one occasion she said "How strange it seems, when I look back, to see how much for the last six months the Prince's ainth and dwelt upon death and a future state; their conversation had drive turned book called "Heaven our home," which had instanced him very much. He once said to her, "We do not know in what state we shall meet book called 'Heaven our home,' which had in-terested him very much. He once said to her, 'We do not know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognise each other, and be together in eternity I am certain.' I ucemed as if it had been intended to perpeare her mind and canfort her, though, of course, it did not strike her then.' She saided, 'She was a wonder to herself, and abe was sure it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained." This statement was written by a gentleman occupying a confidential position in the Queen's household.

(To be continued in our next.)

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NOTICES.

NOTICES:

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SOLDIERS AND THEIR DOGS.

The pages of ancient and modern history abound with instances of the attachment existing between soldiers and their dogs. These faithful animals have accompanied their masters through weary marches, have endured the fatigues of campaign.

here accompanied their masters through weary marches, have endeared the fatigues of campaign life, and he accept most into battle with them. In the second of the second o

which was taken from the grave of its master, a regaining his freedom, St. Leger died. The process of the state of the sta



THE PAITSFUL PRIEND ENGRAVEO, MY PERMISSION OF MESSES. GOUPIL AND CO., FROM THE PAINTING BY JANET LANGE

against them was very eight, they confessed the crine, and were punished accordingly. At the battle of Aughrim an Irish effect was ne-companied by his well-hound. This gentleman was killed, and his body was stripped on the hield of hattle, hat the dog remained day and night by the side of his lead master. During the night he used to go to the adjasent villages for food. This he did from the 12th of July, the day on which the buttle was fought, until the nowaw of January lay deep on the brow of Kilconmoden hill; when a coldier being countered near, and harmening to as deep on he crow or tenenimeden but; when a coldier being quartered near, and happening to go that way, the dog, fearing he came to disturb his master's hones, flew upon the soldier, who, surprised at the sudden attack which had thrown him on his back, unstrung his carbine, and un-happily shot the loving and faithful animal.

The Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke of Beaufort, who served throughout the Penin-

king and of all who stood beside him. The men wished to retain, as the companion of his soli-were approbended, and though the cridence tude, a greyhound that he had brought up, and against them was very slight, they confessed the drives, and were punished accordingly. hound was sent to St. Leger's house in Paris. The following day the greyhound returned alone to Vincennes, and began to bark under the windows of the tower, towards the place where his master was confined. St. Leger looked through the hars and was delighted to see his faithful hound again, who began to play a thousand gambol is to teatify her joy. St. Leger threw a piece of bread to the deg, who ate with great goodwil, as did St. Leger, his portion of the coarse prison fare: so, in spite of the immonse wall which parted them, they breakfasted together like two friends. Aban-doned by his palety was well as the proposed to the dead who was the proposed to the proposed to the plant. they breakfasted together like two friends. Abandoned by his relations, who supposed him dead, St. Leger, during his four years' confinement, was visited only by his affectionate greyhound. No matter how heisterous or inclement the weather turprised at the sudden attack which had thrown
itin on his back, unstrung his carbine, and unhandyl sold the horizon at the falls and the horizon at the fall and the his appeartime of his angle of the control of the horizon and fall and the his appearhim on his back, unstrung his carbine, and unhandyl sold the lowing and faldful animal.

The Marquis of Worcester, afterwards Duke
of Beaufort, who served throughout the Pennimight be, in spite of wind and rain and snow,
How he had crossed the sea was a mystery. — Be then faldful
sular war, brought home to England a pecelle |
the dog paid her daily visit. Six menths after | He tock part in all the fights and ekimishes there a crown of life."

grew very savage it anyone attempted to appressen the body. Some one proposed that the dog should be shot. "Nay," said the duke, "let its life he preserved, and let it be well taken eare of, for it has taught us all a lesson of devotion and humanity."

At the close of the late war in Morocco when the victorious Spaniards made their triumphal entry into Madrid, a dog named Palomo (Colum-bus) shared in the honours received by the commander of the troops. Palomo belonged to the fourth battalion. At the outbreak of the war when the hattalien marched to Algesiras to em-bark, the dog was left behind; but just as the

and horse were "in one red burial blent," he approaches of the enemy in front of Schaatopol. came to the corpse of a French corporal, beside thick a dog kept up a continued barking, and grew very savage if anyone attempted to appreach daybreak. In the morning, two other battalions of which we have the stronger of the corporation of the stronger of the corporation of the stronger of the corporation of the corporation of the corporation of the enemy in front of Schaatopol.

of Voltigeurs were called to the battle-ground, some to fight, and some to carry off the killed and wounded. Far from the other dead they and wounded. Far from the other dead they found the body of a private who had forced his way, single-handed, through the Russian ranks. By his side couched his guardian dog that rose on their approach, and whincel pittidly, as if implering assistance for its master, who was far

on their appreach, and whined pittenty, as at imploring assistance for its master, who was far heyond all earthly aid. Many more aneeddees of sobilers and their dogs might be related; but the freegoing suffici-ently show the strong attachment of the dog for its master, and should impress upon us all the duty of furthiness in every station of bire; futtheness to cur follow-creatures, and to our Creator, who holds out to all the promised reward,

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give



BOB, THE CABIN BOY.

BOB, THE CABIN BOY.

As taut a craft was the Nancy,
As ever the wild waves bore;
And a goodly sight were her sails of white,
As she swept the winds before.

And as gallant a crew she had on board
As ever sailed the sea;
But the Captain of the Nancy,
Oh, a gudless man was bo.

An angry frown was on his brow, An oath on his bearded lip, And he was loved by nover a

Of all who sailed that ship.

And, let the wind blow high or low,
The night be foul or fair,
The voice of the wicked Captain
Was never raised in prayer.

Not long had the Neocy been to sea, When the Captain, he fell ill; God laid His hand on the sinful man, And the wicked tongue was still.

The fever burned on his aching brow, And gnawed at his heart within;
Yet never a prayer to his Ged above
Did he pray—that man of sin.

But he groaned aloud in his agony,
And he smote his guilty breast,
And he wearily tossed from side to side,
But he found no calm nor rest.

In his hammock below, a wreck he lay, Had lain for a week or more; And never a man of the Nancy's craw Had entered his cabin door.

Not a man had stooped, with a kindly word, To pillow his aching head; Not a man had moistened his feverish lips, Or brought him a crumb of bread

But God looked down from His home on high Looked down on the dying man, He had bided His time and chosen His hour To work out His own wise plan.

Yet He sent no voice from the yawning deep, No angel-form from above; The meanest of all on hoard that ship He chose for His work of love.

Twas watch below on a Sunday night, And the winds were whispering a Along the face of the mighty deep,

And up in the shrouds aloft When a soft step paused at the cabin-door, Where the wicked Captain lay:— And "Are you better, my master dear?" A gentle voice did say.

The Captain he raised his weary head, And he glared with blood-shot eye, But his heart was hard; oh, his heart was hard, For a curse was his reply.

But again, at the dawing of the day, Came that step to the cabin-door; And "Are you better, my master dear?" Said the gentle voice once more.

Now the Captain, of all who sailed that ship, Was the wickedest man by far,
For he had spent the prime of his youth
On board of a man-of-war,

But the gentle voice of his cabin-boy It knocked at his stubborn heart, And it hade the misspent years to rise, And the briny tear to start.

And it trickled adown his swarthy cheek-Down his cheek, so brown and tanned, And he groaned as be looked in the boy's blue

And hid his face in his hand.

"Oh, Bob, my lad, I am very bad,

Ill, 21 as I well can be; No sleep last night for the strange, strange thoughts,

And the moaning of the sea "No rest, no rest, for the winds and waves,

Hark! hark, how they cry and sob!

I am lost, I am lost, no help for me,
No hope for your Captain, Bob."

"The Lord is kind," replied the boy, "He knows what poor sailors are; And He'll hear you, master, though high His homo

Above sun, moon, or star,"

And with many a tender word he strove, While the Captain meaned in pain, To comfort the heart of the dying man, Ere he hurried on deck again.

One morning, the Captain said in haste,
While the tear stood in his eye,
"I've been thinking all night of the Bible, Bob,
I want you to find one—try.

"Oo forward and look in some chest, my lad, 'Tis no use your looking here, haven't had one in my cabin, alas! This many a long, long year.

"For God's sake find me a Bible, do; Go forward and look, my boy." Soon the Captain beheld the lad return— Beheld him with tears of joy.

"Ah, that will do," he said, with a smile, When he saw Bob's cheerful look;
"Now sit on my chest and read to me
From out of that blessed Book.

"Pick out some place about sinners, Bob; Some bit that will suit me now, And I soon shall know whether such as I Can be saved, my lad, and how."

He listened to every word, s, with tearful eyes, and tremulous voice, Bob read of our blessed Lord.

Next morning, the Captain said, with a sigh, "Oh! Bob, I shall never get whole; You'll soon have to cast me overboard, But what will become of my soul!

"Oh! what will become of my soul, dear lad? God sees, and He can't forget; am lost! I am lost!"—" No, master, no, I think you'll be saved yet!

"Oh, Captain, remember the many fine things I read to you yesterday:" The Captain, he groaned, but he asked, ere long, "My good lad, can you pray?"

"No, master, I never have prayed in my life, Save the one prayer taught to me,
Which I said of a night, when, a little led,
I knelt at my mother's knee."

"Oh! pray for me, Bob, for your Captain, Bob, Go down on your bended knees, And cry to the Lord for mercy, Bob, For my soul is ill at ann."

Then Bob knelt down at his master's side, And folded his hands in prayer,
And sore he besought the Lord to take
The dying man in His care.

Still weaker and weaker the Captain grew, Yet none heard him complain; His hope was in God and his Holy Word— Bob prayed with him oft again.

For Bob had a true and a tender heart, And tended him day and night; And the Captain scarce could let him to be A moment out of his sight,

One morn he said, while he took Bob'e hand, "What a glorious night I've had! When I went to rest my mind was full Of what you had read me, lad.

"I lay some time in a sort of doze, Still thinking of what you'd read, When all of a sudden I thought I saw A shadow beside my bed.

11 thought I saw in the corner there, As plain as I see you now, Christ hanging upon the cross; yes, Bob, With the thorns around His brow.

"I arose and crawled to the place, so faint, I could hear my poor heart beat; Thou Sen of David, have mercy on me!" I cried, and fell at His fe

"At length, I thought that He looked on me, On your wicked Captain—ay; And, oh, such a look it was, my lad, I'll think of it tdl I die.

"The blood rushed back on my heart and brain, And my soul was thrilled the while, As waiting in awe to hear Him speak, My child, I saw Him smile!

I saw Him smile, end I heard Him say, Yes, I heard Him say to me, 'Be of good cheer—thy sins are great, But all are forgiven thee.'

'What joy, what joy did my heart feel then, No word could my dumb lips say, But I gazed on His face, and I saw Him smile As He passed from my sight away

"I'm now not afraid to die; no, Bob,
My sins are forgiven, I know;
I want no more this side of the grave;
I am ready, my boy, to go.

"Don't cry for me-I'll be happy soon; God bleas you, my dear, dear boy,
And keep you from all the crimes that were mine
And send you eternal joy.

"Tell my crew to forgive me, as I forgive;
I'll pray for them all—don't weep;
God will bless you, I know; now read me a versa
Ero I try to fall asleep."

Next morning, at break of day, Bob rose, And came to his master's door;
The Captain had risen, and all alone
He knelt on the cabin floor.

His hands were clasped, and his head was bowed, And he seemed as if in prayer. Bob paused, lest the sound of his step should fall

But a strange fear crept around his heart,
"Oh, master!" nt length he cried,
"Oh! Captain, oh, master dear, speak! But no voice to his replied.

He laid his hand on the Captain's arm, He laid his hand on the Captain's arm,
And laid it upon his head;
And tenderly called him by name again,
But the Captain, he was dead.

With a prayer on his lip, a prayer to God, With a prayer on his np, a prayer to Goa,
His spirit had passed away;
Let us hope, to dwell with the Saviour dear,
In realms of eternal day.

M. B.

In realist to

A NOBLE REVENCE.

Marier Fromsura, although holding the humble position of slapper of a coasting schooner, chinated the position of slapper of a coasting schooner, chinated the position of slapper of the days of Queen Eliabeth and the properties of the days of Queen Eliabeth and the properties of the properties of the days of Queen Eliabeth and the properties of the proper with dying hips besought him never to resort to the dual for the settlement of any wrong or in-sult. Her request was unnecessary, for the young an had long ago made a firm resolve never to

do so, Through influence with the secretary of the Admiralty, Martin, a few years previous to his death, had got his son entered as midshipman on board the "Sibyl" sloop of war, where he so conducted himself, that he obtained a bientenancy. The conclusion of the war with France left him

His good conduct as an officer, and skill as a seaman, soon procured for him the appointment of first-mate of the barque "Mendip," trading between London and the West Indies. During his tween London and the West Indies. During his first voyage, on her return, the captain induged to such a fearful extent in strong drink, that Frebisher took command of the hip, and, distalled as she was, through the cardessness of her captain, brought her andly to the Nore, and, for so doing, was appointed commander by the owners. When the Mendip was fitting out for it herst rua, Frebisher went down to the Isle of Wight

to visit his parents, and while there his father came to his nutimely end.

When the Mendip was ready for sea, he took farewell of the grassy mound, that marked the resting-place of his parents, in the churchyard of St. Lawrence.

The Mendip was lying off Gravesond, waiting for the arrival from London of the principal passenger, an attaché of the British Emhassy at the Portuguese Court. Among the cargo, were several barrele of gun-

While the ship waited for this personage, s of the cabin passengers, among whom were four military officers, went on shore, and remained military officers, went on shore, and remained there till the hour of nathing was unmounced, which was done by the captain in person. He entered the Falson Hotel, and found the four conferes engaged in drinking and graphing. One of them, factoreant Brown, inflanted by his Conference of the conferenc

"Drink, my boy, till your brains are on a blaze like mine."

like mine."

"I have not come to drink; a blazing brain is not for one like me, upon whom depends, under God's providence, the lives of so many. I have come to tell you that in an hour we shall weigh

anchor."
"Not drink!" shricked the wine-made mad-"Not drink!" biricted the wine-made mad-man, "if you will not weallow the liquer, you shall take it somehow," and he fung the wine-filled glass at Frobidser, when it happly missed, "A challenge! A challenge!" shouted the companions of Brown, "Surely, Captain Fre-bisher will not tamely suffer such an insult!" "Nothing shall provide me to fight Lieutenata Brown," replied Frobader, "I pity, and I pardon him."

The officers laughed loudly and scornfully.
"In an hour, gentlemen, we sail," and
Frobisher withdraw.

The "Mendip" was cleaving her way down the channel. It was the hour of dinner, and Frobiaher, in his capacity of captain, presided. The gambling officers and their wives, by many maintaitions, implied that "somebody" was a coward and poltroon. After dinner was ended, oward and poltron. After dimer was ended, and while the passengers walked the quarter-deek, which the Captain also was posing, Lieutenant Brown and the attack; with a moed courage, created by drink, spoke loud sneering words against Frobisher, to his face, and turned laughingly to the others for their approval. In an instant, the strong run of Frobisher hald a heavy hand on the shoulder of Brown, "Harl'ee, Lieutenant Brown, I om captain of this ship, and if you persist any longer in trying to upset my authority, I shall place you in irons till we reach Liabou." The imolence was never reposted.

"Ay! ay! replied his bravemen. The wives of the officers, and the steerage passengers, and the children, were safely lowered into the boats. "Now for as many as the boats have room to spare," shouted Frobisher.

spare," shouted Frebiaher.

The attach's sparag forward. "Back," said Frebisher, "years before position; Lieutenant Brown, it is goor turn first."

"Heaven bless you "veried Brown, bursting into team, "we are friends at last!"
Frebisher shock him by the hand, exclaiming, "In the presence of death, why should we not be so! I have never quartelled with you."
The boats were full, almest too full. A pre-The boats were full, almest too full. A pre-

The boats were full, almost too full. A pre-liminary explosion amounced the coming catas-trophe. "Cast off, and pull for your lives," cried Frobiate, as he stood by the gangyay, "We must, and shall save you!" was the cry that came back from the dark wares. "Away! away!" was the reply. The came a low runbling round, then a greet fash, and a clap like thunder, and the splintered spars and masts of the ship! "Mendig" were floating on the waste of waters. The brave captain was no more!

The crews of the boats reached land in safety.

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THE INNER LIFE OF ROYALTY. (Continued from page 175.)

QUEEN ADELAIDS. - From earliest childhood this excellent and most accomplished woman was tais excellent and most accomplished woman was remarkable for her selsts disposition, and rather renerved habits. The greater position of her time was devoted to her studies, and though perfectly cheerful with her butinate companions, alte tock little pleasure in the gainties and frivolties of fashion. Even when character at more mature years, the manifested a strong dailske to that lastly of morals, and contempt for religious feels. years, and manifested a strong dislike to that laxity of morals, and contempt for religious feel-ing which had resulted from the French Revolution, and infected almost all the Coand infected almost all the Courts in Germany.
That of Meiningen, by its sechusion, and prudeut
management of the Dowager Regent escaped like
an oasis in the arid desert. Thus favoured by
Providence, this little court was distinguished by
the purity of its principles and habits. The
Princasa Adelaide and her sister were objects of
distriction from their assumptance coulder. Their Princas Additide and her sinter were objects of soluration from their complays coulter. Their chief delight was in establishing and superintending school for the cluestion of the lower classes, and in providing food and raiment for the aged, helplers, and destinute; the Princess Adelaite in particular was the life of every institution that had for it object the happiness of her fellowersestures. Her union with the Duke of Clarence was of the happinest kind. Seldom do we find two personages of similar station in whom the virtues of closestic life were more pleasingly exemplified. With such excellent qualities of hind and heart as were so emindified, empined. With such excellent qualities of nand and heart as were so eminently possessed by the royal Duchess, it is not surprising that she should have wen, and retained the high esteem and tender affection of her illustrious consort, or that his conduct towards her should have evinced the most delicate and uniform attentions.

It will not be uninteresting to the reader if subjoin a little incident connected with a visit paid by her Royal Highness to her native land, as showing the strong affection entertained for her by her own country people. It had been concluded to celebrate her birthday at Altenstein, and concluding the day at Liehenstein. On alighting at the villa at the latter place, the angiting at the villa at the latter place, the Duchess was met by a procession of lovely peasant girls hearing beautiful garlands of flowers with which they proceeded to decorate her person. This delicate expression of their attachme This delicate expression of their attachment was received with the most cortial affability, and with such words of kindness as touched every heart. This offering was accompanied by a nielody, in which all the villagers united. We give a translation of two of the verses:—

"Oh! let our simple garland bind thee Flowersts from thy native tree, Though rustic bands the pledge have twined thee, Its our hearts that velcome thee? The our hearts that velcome thee? Speaks thy country's christed feeling, And the welcome wreaths we twine, Are forest flowers of Altenstein,

Are forest flawers at Authanesis, Adelaide, Flowerets upon thy path we scatter With lowly hand, but spirit true; Theu with not despare the latter, Theu with not despare the latter, Thy welcome every wise is greating, Tay welcome all our tips repeating, Music wakes its awsetest come.

To bid these welcome to thy own,

To bid these welcome to thy own,

QUEEN VICTORIA .- Visits to the cottages of the poor have formed one of the pleasures of the Queen in her visite to the Highlands. The following interesting visit is described in a passage from

the " Queen's Own Journal:--ady Churchill and Mrs. P. Farquharson "Lady Churchill and Mrs. P. Farpsharees walked read with as to some of the octages, to show me where the poor people lived, and to tell them who I was. Before we entered into any we met an old woman, who Mts. Farqsharson sidd, was very loop, and cighty-three years old. I give her a warm petitions, and the tears rolled and prayed God to bless ma; it was very tearling. "I went into a small cabin of old Kitty Koar's, who is eighty-six years old, quite erect, Koar's, who is eighty-six years old, quite erect, and who welcomed us with a great air of dignity. She sat down and spun. I gave her also a warr petticoat; she said, 'May the Lord ever attend y She sat down and spun. I gave now expected at the potentiant; she said, 'Mmy the Lord over attend ye and yours, here and hereafter; and may the Lord be a guide to ye, and keep ye from all harm.' She was quite surprised at Vicky's (Princes Victoria Adelahd) height; great interest is taken in her. We have a contact frometry Jean Gordon's) went one dayto a cottage (formerly Jean Gordon's) to visit old Widow Symons, who is past four-score, with a nice rosy face, but was hent quite double; she was most friendly, shaking hands with us ull,

Symons' (danghter-in-law to the old widew liv-ing mett deor,) who had an 'sunwell hoy,' then across a little hurn to another old woman's; and interwards people into Blairs's, the faddler, who throve back, and got out again to 'visit old Mrs. Grant (Grant's mother), who is to tidy and clean; and to whem I gave a dress and handkerchies,' you're too kind to me; you're and also said, 'you're too kind to me; you're and she said, 'you're too kind to me; you're over kind to me; ye give me more every year, and I get older every year.' After talking some time with her, she said, 'I am happy to see ye looking so cice. She had tears in her eyes, and time with her, see said, at her eyes, and speaking of Vicky's going, said, i'I'm very sorry, and I think she is sorry hersel'; and having said, she feared she would not see her (the princess), again, said 'I am very sorry I said that, hut I meant no harm; I always say just what I think, not what is fut (fit)', Dear old lady, she

is such a pleasant person.'

Really the affection of these good people, who are so hearty and so happy to see you, taking interest in everything, is very touching and

Benevolence.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—Owing to the private and economical mode of life early adopted, and constantly pursued in the royal household, a report prevailed that the Queen was extremely parsimonious. Labellers of all sorts made the parsinonions. Labellers of all sorts made the most of this calumny, and frounded upon it in-mercans tales to her disparagement. Death, however, made public what the humility of a long life had carefully concealed. After the in-ternent of the (henen, it was proved that as far from heing coretons, or uncharitable to the poor, her income was always inadequate to the bounties she bestowed on private individuals, and public she bestowed on private individuals, and public institutions. Her annual benefactions in pensiona and subscription exceeded £5,000, and even that sum fell short of what her Majesty gave away to distressed objects, and in aid of useful designs. To one female institution alone she gave in the course of her life, £25,000.

course of her life, £23,000.

A female, unknown to the queen, one day presented a petition at Windsor. The memorial stated that the applicant was the widew of an officer left with twelve children, wholly unprovided for. The Queen made inquiries, and the result hoing satisfactory, she took all the orphans under her protection.

Gzoaos III.—In the severe winter of 1784, his Majesty, regardless of the weather, was taking a solitary walk on foot, when he was met by two boys, the elder not eight years old, who although

hoys, the elder not eight years old, who atthough ignorant it was the King, fell on their knees be-fore bins, and with pitcous accords implored reliaf. "The smallest reliaf," they cried, "for wo are hungry, very hungry, and have nothing to eat." More they would have said, but for excess of gried. The father of his people raised the wenping boys, and encouraged them to tell his the cause of their distress. They did so, and related that their mether had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father was stretched by her side on a bod of atraw, in a nick and bupeless condition; and that they had neither money, food, nor firing at home. This artless tale food, nor firing at home. This artless tale strongly excited the sympathy of the royal bosom; atrougly excited the sympathy of the royal bosom; directing the hops to guide him to their home, the King was conducted to a miserable hovel, where he found the woman dead, apparently from want of food, the father ready to persis also, but still encircing with his feeble arms the partner of his wees, as if unwilling to survive her. The followers, when Peaving all the cash be head with ful eyes, when, leaving all the cash he had with him, he hastened back to Windsor, related what had witnessed, and sent an immediate supply of everything necessary for the relief of the wretched faoily. The old man recovered, and the King, to complete the good work he had begun, educated and provided for the hoys.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.-In one of her w with Prince Leopold, the winter before her death, the Princess, seeing a decent-looking man who was employed as a day-lahourer, said to him, "My friend, it appears to me, you have seen better days?"

better days?"
"I have, madam," replied the man. "I once
rented a good farm, but the change in the times
has ruined me."
The Princess was much affected, and turning

she was most friendly, shaking hands with us all, and repetiting many kind to the Prince, said, "Let us be thankful to blessings, and endeavour to blessings; 'May the Local attend yo with mirth Providence for His blessings, and endeavour to and with poy; may He overe heavily no in this Highli the important duties required of me, by to the hast diffused to the hankful to the hast diffused to the world, and when yo leave it.' To Vicky, when making our suffering fellow-creatures happy." "None but those who have long him upon a bed to the hast diffused to relate the total she was gaing to be married, he said, "May come suffering fellow-creatures happy." "None but those who have long him upon a bed to the hast diffused to relate of afficient, now be value the tendemess that he was a suffering fellow-creatures happy." "Some but those who have long him upon a bed to the hast diffused to relate the tendemess of the suffering the hast diffused to the suffering the hast diffused to the suffering the hast diffused to the hast diffused to the hast diffused to the hast diffused to the hankful to the hast diffused to t

the respective intribacy of the Prince and extra-vagant festivities, £200 were expended in sup-plying the poor with dothing. Such was the star of promise that beamed for a short time above the horizon, and was then removed to enjoy the reward of righteousness in a better world.

PRINCE WILLIAM .- On the death of a former scoper of Bushy Park, the Prince appointed his on, a young man, to succeed him, the office having been held by the family for many years. This young man had the misfortune to break one of his legs. The henevelent Prince visited him with consolations, and found him especially anx-

ious about the deer.
"Well, John," said his Royal Highness, "don't fret about the deer; keep your mind quite easy, and I will pay attention to them daily; I will attend to your duty while you are confined; and mind you do not get out too soon." Soon after his recovery, he gave way to intemperance, when, in order to cure him, the Prince required his atin order to cure min, the Prince required an ac-tendance every might at eight o'clock, and if he appeared in liquor, reprimanded him on the following morning. The royal kindness was, however, unhapply thrown away, for after a time, the man died a martyr to drunkenness.

however, unhapply thrown away, for after a time, the man died anatyre to drukenness. In the earlier part of his life, while yet an officer of inferior rank in the Navy, in passing over London bridge, one sharp day in winter, he cherrod a equalitable obting giner, with exacety a chestrod a equalitable obting giner, with exacety a weather. On gyring him closely, he recognised in this wobegoen object, and old shipmans, who had easiled with him in the "Prince George," and had been a sort of avourite. The reyal youth stopped, and then took him to a Jow's store, where he rigged him from top to too. The Jow's charge was three pounds fifteen shiflings; but here the Prince found himself in a didemm. In his haste to perform a good action, he had forgeton he was without each. He had, however, a valuable gold watch, of which he sold the case to the braselite for fore guineas, past the bill, and a valuable gold watch, of which he sold the case to the Israclite for five guines, paid the bill, and gave the surplus to his companion. This man afterwards, by the interest of his Royal Righness, obtained a quartee-master's situation in an East Indianam, in which service he acquired property enough to vettin, and actile for the remained of his days in Sleppore. The following is one among innumerable instances of kind-hearted attention to lumble merit, after the Prince's accession to the throne. The curst of a church in the metronelis wrote to fine the prince's accession to the throne.

The curate of a church in the metropolis wrote to his mother in the north of Ireland, desiring her his mother in the north of Iretand, desiring her to come to London for the purpose of teaching him the Irish dialect, of which he was ignorant, in order that he might be the hetter enabled to instruct the Irishmen in a particular part of Loninstruct the trianmen in a particular part of London where they are very numerous; his mother unable to meet the expense of so long a journey, yet anxious to comply with her son's wishes, resolved to appeal to the king's benevolence. The letter she wrote was addressed, "To the King, London;" and it reached its destination. His majesty made inquiries, and being satisfied of the accuracy of the statement, he forwarded to the mother, through Lord Melbourne, twenty-five miness.

Conjugal Affection and Tendernese.

It is not the more prominent, or public actions of life, that furnish the best index to the cheracof hire, that turns the best make to the closes-ter or feelings; little spontaneous acts, or slight incidental expressions, often supply the best key by which to arrive at the real sentiments and passions of the heart. This remark is necessary to give due importance to some of the brief extracts that follow.

QUENC CHARTOTE.—The strong attachment of the Guen to her husband is a well-satabilised fact, and it remained unattered through all the changes of their long and eventful life to its final moment. "At the time when the Queen's dissolution was night," it is recorded, "though it was evident the expected event could not be far off, the royal patient heaved intertained to the last hopes of recovery. Her thoughts were propertually on the wint por liferalism, and results a considerable solution of the country of the c OUEEN CHARLOTTE.-The strong

again, she expressed an expectation that 'she which, the clerk of the kitchen was appointed to sex of patientunwearied attention to her illustrices when the called any day; 'and so did Kitty Kear. 'distribute food dealy to those most in need. On Consort, which the women of England will do well you want into three other cottages; to Mrs., the respective hirthdays of the Prince and to initiate, but may strive in visin to surpass. Symons' (daughter-in-law to held widew lie.' Princess, instead of firrolous sports, and extra. For twelve successive days the Queen never unsex of patient unwarred attention to her illustrices Consort, which the women of England will do well to imitate, but may strive in vsin to surpass. For twelve successive days the Queen never un-dressed, or reclined upon her couch for lenger than an hour or two at a time.

It was stated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, "For three weeks prior to the King's dissolution the Queen sat by his bedside, performing for him every office which a sick man could require, and depriving herself nearly of all rest and refection; shounderwentlabours which I thought no ordinary woman could endure. No language can do justice to her meckness, and to the calmass which she sought to preserve before the King, while surrow was preying on lier heart. Such constancy of af-fection, I think, was one of the most interesting spectacles that could be presented to the mind de-siring to be gratified with the sight of human oxcellence."

QUEEN VICTORIA. - The history of the Sover-QUEN VIATORIA.—The history of the Sover-eigns of these realins presents no instance of conjugal affection, more adent, tender, or exemplary than that which subsisted between our beloved Queen, and the late universally revered and lamented Prince Consort. There can be no indelicacy in looking upon scenes in the inner life of her Majesty which also has hereelf condescended to disclose to the view of her subjects. No one to disclose to the view of her subjects. No one who reads the "Leaves from the Queen's Journal," can fail to recognise, though the subject appears rather allusive than otherwise, the strong and ardent affection she cherished for him who was the husband of her choice.

the husband of her choice.

"Leaves," &c.,—Blair Athols,—"We were up high, but could not get to the top; Albert in such delight; it is a happiness to see him, he is in such spirits."

"Oh what can equal the beauties of nature!

Albert enjoys it so much; he is in costasies here. He has inherited this love of nature from his dear father."

Every year my heart becomes more fixed to "Every year my heart becomes more fixed to this dear paradisc (Balmoral), and so much more so now, that off has become my dear Albert's sun-creation, own work, own building, own laying out, as at Osborne; and his great taste, and the impress of his dear hand have been stamped every where. Ho was husy to-day settling and ar-

where. Ho was busy to-day settling and arranging many things for cast year."

"I felt very low-spirited at my dearest Albert having to leave at one o'clock for Abendeen, to preside at the meeting of the British Association."

"I heard by tolegram hast ingith that Albert's reception was advirable, and that all was going off as well as possible. Think God! I kneeded Loch-no. Gar with Alice, Bertie, Lady Churchill, Colonel Eruce, and our usual tatedants, and control of the second property of the property of

reception most gratifying."

The foregoing extracts, brief as they are, yet written in the fulness of a heart sincere, and glowing constantly with the warmth of affection, speak more loudly than any public professions, however eloquent, the strong attachment of the Queen to her beloved Consort.

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN INDUSTRIOUS NAVVY. WE were much gratified by the receipt of the following letter, and regret that we have been un-

following letter, and regret that we may neen unable to give it earlier insertion.

"Suscende, Western Super-Mere,

Jonuary 14th, 1863.

Dran Sir.—I am chapiain to he "Navigators," on the Yatton and Wells line now in construction, and take in several aumbers of the

British Brownom for the near at the Cooss-Steck.

Brotal Horbsons for the men at the Coos-Steel.* They are dradfully pushed for beigings, and one of them has very ingeniously constructed a cottage of turn close by where he lives very amply, rent free, when others are paying sometimes as much as 4s for a single back-room. Our friend got permission to use a few yards of ground by the side of one of the shafts of the tunnel, and he set to work each evening when his regular day's talk was over. He outspayly lost one of his legs some years ago by a fall of earth in which a commend was killed by his side; so that he is in consequence much disabled. Nevertheless he set handly to work, first paring this also for turf, which, haid one on another, constituted the walls, sloping upwards from a yand thick the walks, sloping upwards from a yand thick the walks, sloping upwards from a yand thick.



THE INDUSTRIOUS

labour in the construction, thatching not being and looking up with a hearty welcome when ene of the accomplainments of Mr. Joe Lock, she hears Joe's step. Yours truly, the enterprising erector of the childre. Two W. Barcary, M.A., Choplain to the Alission. one of the accomplishments of Mr. Joe Leck, the enterprising erector of the chifice. Two accond-hand windows were picked-up, and fast-ened in the openings. A chimney was massen-ed with rough stones from the cutting and mud for mortar, the bressummer-piece being a fragment of a locomotive rail. A stout door was knocked tomortar, the presumber-piece owing a regions as a locomotive rail. A stout door was knocked to-gether, of odd pieces of plank; a deep trench was dug round to keep all dry and comfortable within. A serviceable bedstead, and one or two other articles of furniture were made up by the same ready hand; the inside was white-cast to the spring of the roof, and curtained to hide the more private domestic arrangements. The the more private domestic arrangements. The dry carthen floor strown with clean sardust, and there you are? The pot boiling, and Mrs. Joo ready with the tailly-spread table, and the bread-wanner coming in with a hearty appette, as well housed in all essentials, as a man who pays rent and taxes, and hinned! and wife (they have no little ones) atting by their hearth, much happier I dare say than many in a mansion mere luxori-couly built and furnished! To be sure, Mrs. Joe wishes sometimes that the chinney were wishes sometimes that the chimner Joe wishes sometimes that the chimney were less smoky, but, what would you have? There is no position without some inconvenience, and even Her Majesty herself bas occasionally some-thing to disturb her. In my sketch you have the wife draming the water from the potatoes,



MONUMENT TO A FAITHFUL DOG THE memories that linger round the gray walls and battlements of the Tower of London are for the most part and and melancholy. Tower Hill recalls scaffolds and savage executions. But leave Tower Hill, and descend to the river by the leave Tower Hill, and descend to the river by the eastern side of the Tower, and you will, at the odge of the "Pool," behold a monument, erected to the memory of a dog. It consists of a wooden tablet placed against the outer wall of the Tower, and on it is painted the following epitapb. We copy it verbatum:—

IN MEMORY OF EGYPT, A FAITHFUL DOG, TELONGING TO THE IRONGATE WATERMEN,
WHO WAS EILLED ON THE 4TH DAY OF AWOUST,
1841,
AGED 16 YEARS.

AGD 1917,

AGD 1917,

Birr Lies Indexed Beneath This Spot
A Faillaft alterned Beneath This Spot
A Faillaft Agreed Beneath This Spot
A Faillaft Spot Spot
All Ellicen Veers he Wickted here with Care
Centented with hard-Bed and harder Fare
Advanted the These he William of the Ream
A Milliary Pet he was and in the Backs
A Milliary Pet he was and in the Backs
A Milliary Pet he was and in the Backs
A Milliary Pet he was and in the Backs
His Romado he Alveya Went at 150 Cincke
A Milliary Pet he was and in the Backs
His Romado he Alveya Went at 150 Cincke
His Romado he Alveya Went at Fare
His Romado he Alveya Went at Fare
He d'Tret over Thur he had no honds but There
He d'Tret over Tower Hill the Faveurite Shop
When Dressed in Jackste Gay he took his Tipe's
With Spottades on Noos hed Play his Tricks
Going his Usual of Jackste Gay he took his Tipe's
With Spottades on Noos hed Play his Tricks
Going his Usual Romado near Thritise's Gate
Laftrin & Almost Blind he met his Fats
Play ruthless Kick Which hurled him from the
Mortally Injured soon Resigned his Breath
Alsa Poer Egypt.

Thinking over a source of dog stories, I made

While I copied the eping they indulged in parenthetical remarks—" Egypt was a good one, he was." "Yes, Bill, he was a good one, he was uncommen." "Unwas uncommon. Checommon! why Egypt could do everything but speak, and I dare say he could have done that if he had

have done that if he had had proper schooling."
"Right you are, Bill."
The cpitaph having been transcribed, I made some inquiries about the dog, whose memory the watermen of Irongate Stairs de-lighted, and still delight, to honour. This was the result .___

Egypt was a retriever. but not a nice-looking dog. He was uncommonly shy of He was uncommonly shy of strangers, and very suspi-cious of them. Through the greater part of the day he sat on the pier-steps, and watched the ships and boats, and the ebb and flow of the tide. He was a selfmember of the Royal Humans Society.

a dozen of watermen and their helpers crossed from the ... "Not to-day." I replied. "You have got a monument or tomboute somewhere about here, creeted to the memory of a dog, and I have come to see it."

"What! old Egypt! this way, sir."

And I was conducted by a little crowd to the memoral of a dog's affection and faithfulness.

Watermen, as a general rule, are rather rough fellows, but to me, on the occasion I speak of, they were most civil and police.

While I copied the epitsph into my note-book, the rinduled planeaulth around the six of the result of the rinduled planeaulth around the six of the result of the rinduled planeaulth around the six of the six of the rinduled planeaulth around the six of the six o



Royal Humane Society.

On several occasions he properly the several security of the several content of the several security of the several security of the several sev



TYNE DOCKS BRITISH SCHOOLS.

Inform & shaped Blind he met his Pate
By radius & Kick Which having him from the
Mortally Lajured son Besigned he Wharf Helew
Mortally Lajured son Besigned he Wharf Helew
Thus left his freeds who here Record his Death
Alar Fore Egypt.

Thinking over a actor of dog stories, I made
and which the working men, cheef per books, and continued to the mode in the case of the Type Docks British
and why way by the Tower to Irongote Stairs, and on
reaching them was, a as matter of course, as aided with the cry of "Boat, air, boat," and
*Nort Expt. weadforce here dogs this, ascept from bat

*Nort Expt. weadforce here dogs this, ascept from bat

*The extractions to the amount of £700. The Starkenbolders
of which the working men, cheefy connected with
the North Eastern Railway Company have
when the contributed the mobble as on of £200.

The starteshoes of the Type of "Boat, air, boat," and
*Nort Expt. weadforce here dogs this, ascept from bat
to extent for their children a good of March 170.

To working men, when he would say, "Go and do likewise."
to secure for their children a good of declared to the control bat when the working here here is good a schools, one at them, we would say, "Go and do likewise." WE heartily rejoice at the multiplication of good | enlisted the warm sympathy of Joseph Pease,



CETTING IN THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE; OR, "STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT."

GETTING IN THE THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE; Or, "Strike while the Iron's hot."

ST THE AUTHOR OF THE "OHER PEATHER."

"Propers will talk" is a very common saying; but whonce it originally come no one can tell. Its origin, like a great many other things, is prohably lost in remote antispuity. It may have been known at the building of the tower of Babel; though at that time people began to find it hard to understand what one nother said. Yes, to understand what one another said. Yes, they were, no doubt, talking then; and their descendants have been doing so ever since; and will he, until the end of the world.

If folk have no one else to speak to, they'll the them.

talk to themselves; and very interesting, no doubt, some such conversations would be, if only there

some such conversations would be, if only there were some one to write them down.

Now, Ned Sledger, and his mate Tom Strokes, were no exception to the common run of mankind.

They were not of that class which does a deal of They were not of that class which does a deal of talk but a very little work; but of that, which does a deal of work and just a little spice of talk—councils to flavour their work, to keep them needs ble and feinedly with their follows. They were people, whe through that a rivenly word could be said over note as well as over the jot. Sometimes, little transborn Bristons, Mr. Edward Seleger and his nate Mr. Thomas Strokes discussed the weather; and now and again, they took a go at politics—not often, however, but only now and again, when anything very stirring was up, and most other people were talking to.

taking too.

The fact was, politics did not much come in
the way of Ned and Tom. They beard now and
again that one big-wig was out, and then they took
it for granted that the big-wig he land-been always

what honourable geatlemen! what magnani-mous spirits! what lessous they were to read

why do you say 'master and man,' in that way?' and the smith.

"Because the master has had it all his own say up to now," and to mestode it in the master has had it all his own say up to now," and to mestode it in the master has had it all his own say up to now," and to mestode it in the master has had it all his own say up to now," and to mestode it in the master has had it in the master has had it in the master has had it in the master has been and in the master had been and it in the master has had it in the master. The master has had it in the master, 'continued Nod Sleeker, 'is some of them yound he back again to their old state in a month's function to would be back again before long, as the master has had it in the master has the master has the Lendon, so the master has had it in the master, 'continued Nod Sleeker, 'is some of them yound he back again to their old state in a month's function to would be back again before long, as latter, and well soon have about 9 one; and then would he man who works a then work being done; and then man who works a then work being done; and then man who works a distinct the master has had it all his own was a support to the world had to make the man who works a support to the master has had it all his own had had been done in the man who works a support had had been as a support had

"Well there's something going to be done,"
said Tom Strokes; "and ne're going to do it."
"Tis a good rule," answered Ned Sledger,

" for getting on in the world, first to know what "stor getting on in the world, first to know what you want to do, and then to go and do it; and I think, Tom, we, working men, ought to know what we want to be done, and then tell our members to go and do it. I remember heaving my father say that when the first Reform Bill was being I was to keep my day of rest for nuc asy that when the first Reform Bill was being I want it to protect me from an undiar seven-day to become gentlefolk at once, Old Wake was a servering his doubley along the road, when he met my draw by seven day! hobour instead of six; passed, our old neighbours the Wakes expected competition; and from heing templed to do what to become gentledisk at once. Old Wake was I should not; and from heing templed to do what exceeding his doubley along the road, when he met a strain of the string a part of through-breds. As soon as the bill passed, says old Wake, 'you and I will change place; 'and perhaps 'tis well known that, if more than the strain of the s

and after that, she didn't mean to wash nay more
I wonder, my father used to say, that foll even set
their then; that they don't expect the Reform Bill
their then; that they don't expect the Reform Bill
to batch them, and bring the chickens up. One
and I want order, and all the true prosperty
thing is certain, from, and that is, that old Wake
and bis wife have a great many grandehildren in
the world, audd they're not like them in the face,
they are at any sto in their expectations."
"There's the Continent,"—began Tem Strokes,
i'm' And do you know what you want, what they have it is over there. They're orderly enough
with the hayonet half sticking into them. Rethe group because the grandehildren in
the wint is over there. They're orderly enough
with the hayonet half sticking into them. Rethe group because the cutted of the subdecased
list will don't be with the hayonet cannot and I a widelbedge and discussed in the group because the cuttat length he addressed

Tom Strokes

Tom Strokes.

"To be sure 1 do," answored Nel; "I know what I don't expect at to do; and what I do expect. I don't expect it to get my ceals here, and to pay John Thompson for my iron; I don't expect it to cure the sparus on that grey mare's leg, nor to shoe that pony, that knockel out your front tooth. I don't expect it ever to do a day's to shoe that pony, that knocked out your front. "Nodoshii," answered the blacksunth, "as this processing the control of the property of the control of the property of the pro couldn't seat me on Fujiro Ohicea's hunter, mer in his wife's carrage, nor in tho parson's arm-chair. I'm happy as I nm, and I don't want Parliament to meddle with me, or my fogge. But I don't want it to be idle, for all that. I want is to doe something. I want it to help the working man; and to protect him; and to he has friend, as a working ann't Parliament ought to do, and ought to be."
"I'd out 'think' you know your own mind, Ned,

for you said a minute ago, you were not wanting anything, and now you are. A momentago, allyou wanted, as a working man, was to be left alone; now you want the Parliament to do something for

you as a working man."

"Yes, Tom, I want the Parliament to protect
me; and keep me from being robbed."

Now Ned Sledger was about the strongest
man in that part of the country, so it afforded mean that one hig sign arount, and then they took it for granted that the hig wigh he hadbeen always opposed to would come in. But one hig wig was pretty much the same as machine to them in all the took high wight was pretty much the same as machine to them; and the world had come to that, that there want to mixed difference between them after all. Tay, "Ned, I routhfut for a trible between them after all. Tay, "Ned, I would the for all the world had come to that, that there want to him; so he had a good loud haugh, and said, mixed difference was, that when one was up the other mast be down.

"Ned, I would the for a trible the mun to come and voly ou; especially when you have that hammade the trible was the same piece of timber; the other mast be down.

"The product of the same piece of the best was the product of the work of the product of the same piece and the product the mixed of the product of the same piece and the product that it is not a same and the product of the bestup of the high same and the product of the bestup of the high same and the product of the bestup of the high same and the product of the bestup of the high same and the product of the bestup of the high same and the product of the bestup of the high same and the product of the bestup of the high. They didn't know until now half what they were—what noble Britons! I want the product of the pro

or any such autostantiat toots. I want the new Parliament to protect me against them. I want it to keep working men from being robbed of their day of rest; and from being plundered by drink. If it will only do that, it will do more than any Parliament that ever came before it."

white money spirits what lessous more approximate the universe in independence, and political puinty the universe in independence, and political puinty the universe in independence, and political puinty the universe in independence and called upon them as a part of "the people," it was all insures "the people and a support of the property of the people in the peop

when God made a day's rest, He showed that it wasn't for endless toil He made man. You remember, Tom, when Farmer Jones split that great tree, how be did it. Didn't he come to us, to make him some wedges? Didn't we just a fine edge on them at first; and didn't shey do their business well? That's the way they'll try to sailt un tile great del Sabbath.

"Don't talk to me of the Continent. I know how it is over there. They're orderly enough with the bayonet half sticking into them. Re-ligion will do what the bayonet cannot; and I don't want Continental Sabhaths, or Continental

hot,"
"What's that, Ned; what has that to do with

"Nodonht," answered the blacksmith, "as this him on the hustings, and say, '
for keeping the Sabhath as it is ?'

"Now is the time for us to stand up for our rights. By-and-by, a lot of these 'people's men' will forget who sent them to Pariament, and what they were sent for. I mean to come down strong on our member while he is shapeable, like nen eh? strong on our member while he is slaupeable, like this piece of iron here. How do I know how far a sloce has to go, or what mischief will come of its being cast on the road; 'tis my duty to see that if anything happens' his no fault of mine. Whoever drives the ceach, 'tis my busi-ness to look after the shoes of the horse; and 'I'll do were the

ness to look after the shase of the norse; and I'll do my part, whatever comes of it.

"If I wait, Tom, I can't shape this iron, till it is put into the fire again; and if I don't speak as soon as the opportunity comes, there's no knowing when I'll get another chance. And you snowing when I'll get another chance. And you see what it is, man,—a wedge—aye, a wedge, Tom—oh! they're doing nothing while they're just fitting the sharp edge to the slit! Sure, no one could find fault with that; but, wait a little, till that's safe in-then they'll sledge-hammer it

til they drive it home.

"Now is our time for shaping our members, Tom, for yon see at election times the members all go into the fire; and then they "se abspeakle enough. And my advice to every man,—who knows how good the Sabbath is, and how bad beer-houses are,—is, to try his would-be member on these points, whether he'll vote to keep the one, and get rid of the other. If he wants to get a people's man indeed, let him

Strike while the iron's hot !!

THE WELSH PRINTER: Or The Sabbath Kent

ONE bright summer's day a swift steamer sailed ONE bright summer's day a swift steamer suited into the hurbon of San Francisco.³ Among the passengers were William Jones, a Welsh printer, and his wife. They were ovegace from England, and when, at last, they stepped on shore, they folt strange and quite benefitsed among the start of action, boatnen, gold-diggers, perters, and the start of action, boatnen, gold-diggers, perter, and the start of action, boatnen, gold-diggers, perters, and the start of action, boatnen, gold-diggers, perters, and the start of action, boatnen, gold-diggers, perters, and the start of action, bearing the start of action with the start of action of the start of action of the start of much difficulty they found a home, and hastened

much difficulty they found a home, and hastened to enjoy its quiet and rest.

From his carliest youth—when dwelling in the midst of the beautiful scenery of North Wales—William Jones had always been a joyful worshipper in the house of prayer; and he re-solved to maintain this wise liabit in the land of

gold. In making this resolution, he had the en-tire sympathy of his wife.

The Sabhath dawned, and in due time they walked towards a little church which stood within sight of their new home. In the streets were gaily dressed crowds, amusing themselves with all the pleasures of the gold-endowed city; but they quietly pursued their way through them all, and found a place in the church. The service comenced, and with full hearts and joyful lips the two emigrants rose and sang-

"Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love, But there's a nobler rest above; To that our labouring souls aspire, With ordent pangs of strong desire.

"No mere fatigue, ne more distress, Nor sia nor hell shall reach the place; No groans to mingle with the songs Which wasble from immertal tongues."

Glad and penceful their vettermed to their house, and, as they again passed through the crowds of noisy, drunken, gambling people, they felt-more than ever the beauty of the Paslmitt's words: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!... A day in Thy courts is better

^a 'The incidents embedied in this narrative are derived from a work entitled "Street Preaching in California," by the Rev. W. Taylor.

to seck for employment at his trade at a printer. He was pleasant in speech, a shiftly workman, and a conscientions Christian—one Bicly to prove a valuable servant to any employer. He went to the Plaza, and mingled for a while with the groups heaves there; but at length he abthesaed a civil-looking American gold-digger, who was reading a newspaper, and saked him where it order either. I mean to strike while the iron's

reading a newspaper, and saked him where it was printed.

"Take it, stranger, and see."

"Thank you," said William Jones, as the gold-digger walked into a store.
Looking down the columns of the San Francisco." Daily Times"—the paper just given bim—he saw this devertisement:—"Wanted, a good—he saw this devertisement:—"Wanted, a good.

In a few minutes William Jones stood in the presence of the imanager, and would at once have been engaged, but he said: "I cannot go into the office, sir, except on one condition."
"What is that? Want an advance, monthly,

"No ; my condition is that you never expect

me to work on the Sahhath."

The manager smiled, whistled, took up a folio, and looked into it, and then, glancing keenly at William Jones, he said, "Can't agree to that,"

"Then," said the good printer, "I can't begin

Well, I'll try you, and I won't ask you to

Come on Sundays. So go in, and start."

A few weeks passed away, and William Jones grew in the favour of the manager. He was punctual, soher, quick su his work, and always did the best he could. So far, therefore, he had been the best is could. So far, therefore, he had been prosperous, and both he and his wife Mary were yeary langer. One Saturday night, however, the long truit of a steamer's smake was seen; and shortly afterwards she sailed up to her moonings, and a boat ones off, laden with mall-long. One of these was concepted to the office of the paper on which William Jones was employed.

"Jones," said the manager, as he bustled through the office, "the steamer, has just strived; and we have so much now matter to set up, that I want you to help the how a normer."

want you to help the boys to-morroy

I want you to help the boys to-morrow."

Here was the difficulty which he had feared.

"I am willing, sir, to work till twelve o'clock on Bonday norming; but you know that I cannot work on the Sabath. I told you that it was against my principle to do so; and I agreed with you that I wholl not be expected to act contrary you that I should not be expected to act contrary. "Oh, well, never mind," said the manager;
"you need not come."
"William good

At family worship, next morning, William read amongst other verses—"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." William prayed; and then sat down to his meal with a bright face, and a peaceful heart. And Mary his wife was as bright and peaceful as her husband.

bright and peacett as for husband. The day of trial came once more; but for this William Jones had prepared himself by solomn prayer. Letters, articles, mail-bags, exchange-papers, market-lists, accounts of a great riot at the gold-diggings, and other news, poured in one staturday night, and the manager went to him,

and and:—

Now, Jones, I cannot argue with you about this 'Sabbath-day' of yours; but just look at all this copy. It must appear on Monday morning, and therefore we must have it in type to-more. It must be done, and you must help to do it. If you won't do it, then I won't have you on the premises. The fact is, look yan, Jones,

won't have you here, unless you will work whe

"Well, sir," replied William Jones, calmly, "Well, sir," replied William Jones, calmly,
"it is very expensive living here in San Francisco, and I am dependent on my daily labour;
but if any continuance in your office depends
upon my working here on God's day, I'd sconer
beg my bread from door to door."

Having said this, he held his peace, and quietly
when a costain him's cumberger—" graved to

Having said this, he held his peace, and quietly—like a certain king's cuphearer—"upsyed to the God of heaven." In the uneantime, the unanager walked about the office, rumpled some sheets of old copy, picked up some types and laid then down gazin, and then ausseced—outs, of "Well, Jones, you are very obstinate, but you are a god workman and an honest follow, and I felt don't want you to leave me. So stay on, and nist you shall have your Sundays all right."

The manager kept his promise, and never attention of the god Weldham to row? a the Sahiadi.

Subboth

** From an admirable Tract (No. 1135) issued by

THE INNER LIFE OF ROYALTY. (Concluded from page 179.)

Temperance and Economy. Temperance and Economy.

Grooze III.—The temperance of the king was proceeded. He rose, both in ammur and water, before as a cloid. He took a slight breadhest at cight, and dimed off a plain joint, usually mutton, at one. If retired early to rest, after passing the evening with his family, goneally anused with unuse, of which he was very foul, and in the knockedge of which the powersed considerable taste. Handle was his fravourite author.

The Deke of Clarence, afterwards William stinctor, and tayeding remarkable for its ab-real severe Highland sectory. We had various stinctors and which at this described for its ab-real severe Highland sectory. We had various this country, his real highest sectory with the country to shore. I with an artist could have been there to this country, his reyal highwas has not disad sketch the sector it was no fetturespue—the boat, more than twice. He breakfasted in the morning, the net, and the propiet is their kilts in the water, at seven, upon the ca, and a single slice of thy toust, and on the shore. In going back, Albert rowed, ham, veal, or gifter (the latter a favourity viand). The Prince's ensumment of the characteristic proportion of the proposed states of the characteristic proportions. Inc Deke of Claresce, afterwards William IV., when visiting Germany with his duchess in 1822, for the benefit of their health, pursued a regimen, when travelling, remarkable for its abstinence, and which is thus described by Dr. was prepared, and put into a small labelet in the denly, when the policy and the shore. In going back, Albert rowel, and an Alacional stered."

Was prepared, and put into a small barbet in the denly, when near the property of the put, we came charact. One or mote of these, with bread, upon Albert's intellegence and the treatment of the put, we came formed the staple banquet of the day, and were still abent, having gone out at air o'clock, her ten into his Royal Highness took car. This summed little house, with shelves for keeping a few boxes, up the day's cutertainment. In proportion (no seas) and a little stove, was not at all until to this tomperate comes of hiring, is the Prince's confortable; but the wind was dreadfully high, regard to economy. No man can be more attended to the state of the proportion of t

Breakfast occupies but a few moments, as it conwalks until time to dress for dinner. In side he observes a strict regime (—) plain roast, or boiled mutton to dinner. Seldom takes any wine but sherry. He rarely eats roots or vegetables, not even a potato. The only beverage in which he even a potato. The only neverage in which he indulges, in innocent freedom, is birley-water flavoured with lemon. When the weather permits, the Duke walks from two to three hours a day."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT. "During a period of unparalleled private and pub-lic expenditure, when speculation had taken new tie expenditure, when speeddation had taken new wings, when lixury was running a race with pride, when the rapid increase of merchant princes had given rise to new habits of lixury and excess, the Royal Family act before the country a unique compile of clearful and dignified economy. In-stead of coming before Parliament with a schedule in the compile of the compile of the compile of the children, and the compile of the co children, or expecting the nation to pay for the whim of a new palace, the Queen and Prince Albert did all this themselves, and much more. public contributions. They discharged the data of the contributions and property of the contributions. They discharged the data of the contributions of many royal personages, both his splendid opportunities, were devoted to the bere and abroad. They acquired two domains, noblest ends. The Prince Consort had an in- and butk two palaces, which might almost be saintied to be the property of the circumstances of the country. They saw more study. What the word Drig was to Alfred the former princes, since kings wandered with a price. former princes, since kings wandered with a price on their heads. They were not wanting in the encouragement of the arts; and if outbid by an age of millionaires, they accumulated no vast

"Alt-na-Grathasach. —We arrived at our little bothie' at two o'clock. These are two huts, and to the one in which we live, a wooden addi-tion has been made. We have a churming little dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room, and dress-ing-room, all on swite, and there is a little room where Caroline Dawson (the maid-of-honour) eps, one for her maid, and a little pantry. the other house, which is only a few yards dis-tant, is the kitchen where the people generally sit, a small room where the servants dine, and other which is a sort of store-room, and a loft

looks over all the accounts hunself, suns up, cal-culates, adjusts, and conquere very item." Genatura.—"On, on, we went, till at length Some further interesting particulars are pre-sented or the same authority. "Unless, when straggling 'town," and turned down a small engaged with important business, or with con-court to the door of the inn. Here we got out pany, the Duke observes a uniform punctuality quickly. We went up a small staircase, and were in his hours of retiring to rest, and getting up, shown to our bed-room at the top of it, very Eleven o'clock is the hour at which be generally small, but clean, with a four-post bedstead which retires. At seven in the morning he is dressed. ing and dining-rooms in one, very tidy and well sized. Then came the room where Albert dressed, sats only of a cup of color, and a rine.

Another which was very small. Made corrected every and matters of business are then attended to, which was very small. Made corrected and finished. His Royal Highness afferwards and tidy, and then sat down to dimer. Grant walks until time to dress for diamer. In liet to and Brown (two Highland attendants), were to walks until time to dress for diamer. In liet to and Brown (two Highland attendants), when the grant of the diamer was the constitution of the control of the not. A ringletted woman did everything. The dinner was very fair, and all very clean ;—soup, dinner was very fair, and all very clean _-coup, 'hodge-podge,' mutton broth, with vegetables, which I did not much like, fowl, with white sauce, roast hanb, and very good potates, besides one or two other dishes which I did not taste, eading with a good tart of camberries. After dinner, I tried to write part of this account (but the talking round confused me), while Albert played at "patience." Then went away to begin understine and it was helfe west down as the production of the production of the production of the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and it was helfe west down as the medication and the medication and the medication and the medication and played at 'patience.' Then went away to begin undressing, and it was ladf-past cleven when we got to bed."

The fullowi morning .- " A misty morning the joining morning.—"A misty morning, with rain. Had not slept very soundly. We got up rather early, and sat reading and working, in the drawing-room, till the breakfast was ready, for which we had to wait some little time. Good tea, and bread and butter, and some excellent

of these lates, and their imbalitants, than any Great, the word Progress was to Albert the Good Informer princes, since kings wandered with a prince on their heads. They were not wanting in the order the arts is minded and the contract of the arts; and if outful by No sacrifices of time, thought, ablount, money, or an age of millionaires, they accumulated no vast greatest of the interest was a constantly present to his minded and the contract of the arts; and if outful by No sacrifices of time, thought, ablount, money, or an age of millionaires, they accumulated no vast greatest the could make it in the cause of national or indications. Nor did they neglect the Inture and the power of the could make it in the cause of national or indications. Nor did they neglect the Inture at Grinaley, presided at an Agricultural Dames, and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness, and the sense of a duty, were their cheap pinness, and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness, and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness, and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness and the sense of duty, were their cheap pinness and the sense of the pinness of the pinn

London often suffer great privations in their old a man to set against his conscience. That muniage; that they were making some efforts to help is not worthy of a vote who intimilates another; themselves; and that his presence and advocacy nor is he worthy who suffer himself to be intrinoun the occasion would confer upon them a most dated. That mannisuses his privilege who corrupts important advantage. His reply was:—"After by byeaching videous his privilege who corrupts what you have told me, I should be wanting in from self or class interest."

These are worth which many a vote need to community. It was by gentine sympathy, and gentine work, that the Prince Connort gained the compire which he held over the best minds, nor long in this, but also. portridge, which I thought very good, and also meeting, stating that the domestic servants in tion of a bibe; neither is he worthy who bubes some of the "Finnian haddles."

London often suffer great privations in their old a man to vote against his conscience. That man only in this, but other countries, and secured for himself, as if by universal consent, the title of " Albert the Good."

THE SWALLOWS

In the early part of the present season, a couple of swallows built their nest in the corner of the kitchen window of my dwelling-bouse, which has a pleasant exposure to the south. Every thing a pleasant exposure to the south. Every went well with them till the 17th of July, went well with them till the 17th of July, when, nnfortunately, owing in all probability to the intense drought and heat, the nest got detached from the wall and fell with its living contents to from the wail and real with its inving contents to the ground. The mid-servant was the first to observe what had happened, but very thought-lessly she neither mentioned the matter, nor went to see what had become of the birds. About half-an-hour after the fall of the nest, I learned what had occurred, and an anxious and patient search was instituted among the bushes and flowers in the plot below the window, which resulted in the recovery of three young swallows.

They were found to be old enough to hop a little, but too young even to attempt to use their wings. An old cage was borrowed from an obliging neighbour, and the bottom of it comfor-tably lined with the feathers of the fallen nest, and other soft and warm materials. An old newspaper was tied over the sides, top, and back of the cage, to afford shelter from the wind, and a piece of an old oil-cloth table-cover, tied over all to keep out the rain; and the cage thus made comfortable, was firmly fastened with nails and strings to the wall, as near as possible to the spot where the nest had been, in the hope that the parent birds would find out their young and continue to feed them until they were old and strong enough to fly away. The first night proved for an hour or two to be very windy and wet, and much concern was felt for the safety and comfort of the little birds. However, in the morning they were all in life, and apparent health, and what was still more gratifying, the birds had at once, and cordially tak hand the duty of tending and providing for their nand the duty of tending and providing for their little family. There were no means of ingress for the parents, but they clung to the front of the cage and fed their young ones through the wires. After being kept in the next for eight days, during After being kept in the nest for eight days, during which, the purent birds were unceasing in their attention to their young, thus setting a lesson which it would be well if all human purents would follow in the treatment of their boys and girls, the birds were considered capable of flying, and epportunity was taken of the near presence of the old birds, in fitthe young ones out of the cage, one by one, and lot them off into the sir, where they took to flight beautifully, and were immediately joined, amid a perfect chorus of debighted and grateful amid a perior enorus or deogated and gracetum twittering, by the parent birds, and many others that were circling round the spot. We mention this case, not because we consider it at all singular, but, because the simplicity and complete success of the means adopted to assist the poor little swallows in the day of their distress, may

THE CREATOR KNOWN BY HIS WORKS.

In a musical instrument, when we observe

and a musical manufact, when we observe a musher of strings set to harmony, we conclude that some skilful musician buth tuned them. When we see thousands of men in a field, maskalled under their respective colous, all yielding exact obedience, we infer, that there is a General to whose orders they are subject.

In a watch, when we observe springs, and wheels, great and small, each so fitted, as to concur to an orderly motion, we acknowledge the

orner we come into a printing-office and see a rast variety of different letters, so regulated and disposed as to make a book, we are at once continued that there is some and disposed as to make a book, we are at once convinced that there is some composer, by whose art they were brought into such a frame. When we behold a fair building, we conclude it had an architect, and

it had an architect, and
When we see a startly ship, completely fitted
out, and safely conducted to the port, we know
that it had builders and a pilot.
The visible world is such an instrument, army,

watch, building, book, and ship; and as undeni-ably proves that God was, and is the tuner, artificer, architect and pdot of it. A rowmith.

THE DAY OF REST; Or, Walter Waynflete and Will Blake.

Sweetly rang the Subbath bells from the grey SWEITLY rang the Silonath usins room the grey belfry of a Sisses: church, consecrated to the worship of God long before the keels of the un-vading Norman vessels had crunched the pebbles of the shores of England. Down through the High-street, lible in hand, went Walter Ways-flete with a heart full of thankfulness for the day of rest from worldly toil, and a soul overflowing with gatitude to Him who is the Lord of the

As he passed the door of "The Red Lion," whose signboard, gay with gold and criousn, flaunted gaudily in the quiet sunshine of the morning, Will Blake—" Beery Bill," as he used to be called—tottered from the door

"Good morning, Master Walter," he exclaimed, speaking thickly, and with many a stammer and statter. "Going to church like a good lad, as you

always were l"

Now Walter and Will had been schoolmates, had played together on the green of the ancient town; and when boyhood merged into youth were to be net with in the long summer evenings, and the autumn twilights, wandering side by si along the reedy margin of the river, or t

andy beach of the sca.

But Will fell into idle habits, and into bad company. The conversation of Walter became too good, too calm, and peaceful for him—his moral as well as his physical. moral as well as his physical appetite became deprayed, and could only be appeased by loose

talk and strong drink.

1 Yes, Will, I go to church. Wherefore goest



"I fear me, Will, thou hast left thy Sunday clothes in the tap of the Red Lion."

"GENTLEMEN," said a navvy, just as a public meeting, for improving the homes of the poor, was closing, " allow me to say a word. The best day's work Parliament ever did for us working mea,

When on the following Sabbath-day the bells in the grey town called the townsfolk to prayer, Walter and Will walked ade by aide to the old church. "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!"

A NAVVYS SIGNR SPECH.

"GENTREMEN," said a navry, just as a public meeting, for improving the house of the poor, was closing, "allow me to say a word. The best days' a first first first for the property of the said and the control of the poor, was closing," allow me to say a word. The best days' a "Pince Albert was a good man for trying to get a prince Albert was a prince Albert was a prince Albert was a prince Albert was been all the prince Albert was a prince Albert was been all the prince Albert was been all the

wild oats is to put them miles on a virus wild oats is to put them carefully into the hottest terminated fatally-put of the fire, and get them. We feel casarred burned to dust, every seed that many of our freaders will be glad no matter in what ground, to have the portrait to have the portrait no matter in what ground, to have the pount in the will come, with long, to finis great and tough roots like the couch good man, who has grass, and humriant stalks been taken from our midst. As in is n sun in heaven—a crop the case of Joseph which it turns one's heart Sturge, so in this,

which it turns once heart cold to think of. The devd, too, whose special crop they are, will see that they thrive, and you, and nobody clee, will have to reap them; and no common reaging will get them out of the soil, which must be day slown deep again (i., with all your car, you can make the ground sweet again to your dying day.—

Dr. Arnold.

ANOTHER VICTIM

ON Weinesday evening, the 10th of June last, June 1 June 1

ingence that a man had been to which connects that parisis with the main line, near Newtown. The poor fellow, who thus met his death, was a foreman of a gang of plate-layers, em-ployed on the line. He had left his work, in the afternoon, in order to earn some money, by sheep-shearing, of a farmer, whose land adjoined the railway. Here, according to a cruel custom, he was allowed to drink freely, and, fresh from his cups, lie seems to bave found his way back to the line, where, at a curve in the road, the engine-driver suddenly saw him lying driver anddenly saw him lying across the rada: I he breaks were instantly applied, and the engine was reversed, but it was impossible to stop the train, before it had passed the fata spot, and left that hody—which but a moment before was full but he was before the support of the supp

but a moment before was full of life—a mangled and sonseless corps of Oh, the curse of druk! When will our agricultural lahourers learn to regard that druk, of which they so freely partake, at this season of the year, as their greatest enemy, and not at all necessary either to their strength or comfort?— and when will our formers—

and when will our farmers endeavour to control, if they cannot altegether prevent, its use? How many thousands has it hurried, in a moment, unprepared, into the eternal world!

A SLANDERING tongue is called by the Jews a triple tongue because, as they say, it kills three persons, him what carries the slander, him what receives it, and him of whom it is related.

THE LATE EDWARD SMITH, ESQ. AMONOUT he nost sincere and devoted friends of the working classes in this country, the names of Edward Smith, of Sheffield, and Samuel Bowly, of Gloucester, have, during the last thirty years, held a deservedly high position. Their united efforts to promote habits of temperance and frigality have produced the most gratifying results amongst all classes of society. The control of the second of the control of the country of the control of the country of t THE LATE EDWARD SMITH, ESQ.





"He swallowed the whole fifteen!"

—When I first knew him he was very well to do in the world. He had a comfortable home, and a very good dairy, consisting of fitteen cows. But at length he took to drinking, until first one cow went, then another, and another, and another, until at last, by the drink, to procure which be sold the cows, he swallowed the whole lifteen, and he is now an inmate of an almshouse!"

ALMANACS FOR 1889.

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THE LATE EDWARD SMITH, ESQ., OF SHLEFFIELD.



"See here, gentlemen, here are some yellow boys.



CANUTE REBUKING HIS COURTIERS.

PLATTERY RESURED: Or, a Lesson from Canute the Great.

Or all the incidents in the life of Canute, aurnamed the Grear, the one told by our dilustra-tion is, perhaps, the best known, and most fre-quently made use of "to point a moral and adorn a tate." Canute is held to have been one adorn à tais." Caunte is held to have been one of the most lithisticous monarcha of the bas-barons age in which he lived, both on account of his resolute valour: and occumplary piety. His conquests seves many and decisive; but it, "he who rubbch his spirit is greater than he who tabeth a city," this spirit is greater than he who tabeth a city," the higg compared to the pro-tain the compared to the compared to the compared of the compared to the compared to the compared to the lithing to the compared to the compared to the compared to the lithing to the compared to t

It has been the lot of monarchs in all ages to be surrounded by men only too ready to do them lip-service, to flatter their vanity, and to them lip-service, to flatter their vanity, and to ascribe to their regal state a power, and an au-thority possessed by God alone. Canute was thus surrounded; but unlike many rulers, to whom flattery is as sweet smelling inceuse, to him t was intelerably nauscons, the more so, because it was intelerably nauscons, the name so, because his contriers carried it to such an impious length. He hit upon the following expedient, at once to show them that he was acquainted with the hollowness of their flatteries, and that he rated

hollowness of their flatteries, and that he rated all such lip-honour at its proper value. He was one day by the sea-shore watching the rising tide, and his courtiers as usual were extol-ling his might and power. The monarch listened to their adv-ations for axhile in silence; but, presently, pointing to the waves as they came tumbling in, he asked his fawning flatterers whether those advancing billows were under his control, and whether they would obey his bidding? To be consistent, his courtiers were hidding.) To be consistent, his courtiers were compiled immediately to nawe yea; although they inwarily hoped that their sovereign would not journaise which it was bet young his strong that they are the second with the occur. Canute, however, appearing to lashwar them, ordered his chart to be set on the strond whe effect tole was new rapidly coming up, and, as it he wore load of the occur, commanded it not to approach. Heedless of his madels, the waves pursued their destined course, and the waves pursued their destined course, and is a superior of the strong of the destined of the same post that their duplicity was discovered, Canute bade them confess the weathers and impotents of all human power compared with that Caurte bade them confess the vealures and impotence of all human power compared with that of Hum who said to the ocean, "Thus far shalt shr age, and no further." After this, we are told, he deposited the crawn in the cathedral of Winchester, and nover again revenued it. While to his fatterers, that crown symbolised power and pomp, and overplaing indeed which they, in their foolishness, counted destrable, the wise morarch had found it lined with the care of the control of the contro

monarch had found it lined with the cares of empire, and could truly say, with a king of lator date, "meany lies the head, that wears a crown." Amongst the many revolutions which have taken place since the days of the resolute King taken place since the days of the resolute King Causte, it is not uninteresting to note that Autory has long cessed to be the special perqui-sits of the royal and the rich. That dependents should fatter their employers, that the poor should pay homege to the rich, history has tought us to regard as no new thing in the world. The tables are tuned however, and in one or many to the resolution of the resolution of the re-duced properties of the resolution of the re-duced properties. day we see the hundle and the industrial classes coming in for no usignificant amount of folderly, we have no other word for it. That the rich should recognise the poor man's place in the world and set a brotherly part towards him; that the employer should no honger be separated from the employer should no honger be separated from the employed by a wide imparsable gulf, but that each should be mutually helpful to the other, are characteristics of the present age, for which we may thank God and take courage. But recognition of justice is one thing; and fattery of human passons, to sorree the hose purpose of the flatterry, is another thing, and a very despicable one to 'one.

We need not enter into details which will be fresh in the recollection of many working men-who have lately attended public succings upon-electroscering unatters. As we have listened to enablates for Parliamentary honours asterbing to the working elsewservey imaginable virtue, and landing their power, under the new acts of thisse, to the very skie, we have been derribly reminded of Canata and of his convitiens. And as we have our matter of "m, in the out" we have been glob to find that the spirit of the old Damish king was not dead, that it was allow cill to estimate flattery at its proper value, and to give it, if need be, a stern rebrike. We need not enter into details which will be

If those who hope to win the support of working It those who hope to win the support or working men by adopting this line of procedure were pos-sessed of ever so little sense to which one could appeal, they might be asked to by to heart a few of the weighty words of King Solomon shout flat-reters and flattery. "Meddle not with him that

Rattereth, may the wicest of men;—don't join thyself with him; let there be a good breadth of road between poin, have nothings todo with him, for, as another proverb asys, "he that nattereth his neighbour;"—on, be that take modelly to his—"is agreeding a net for his feet." No one, in the long run, gets so hearthly despued as the flatterer. "It takes a good many shovefluls of earth to hury the toth," say the Swiss; and when

earth to hury the truth," say the Swiss; and when through all a man's fine speckes be is discovered only to be working for base ends, no punishment seems beavy comple for him if I bas to be neated out by those whom he has taken in.

It is to be hoped that working on will be It is to be hoped that working on the first and true, and that they will not be decired by flatterers who comp to them with smooth works. We know Who it is has drawn the character of the hypecrits, in all ages, and who has warned on against has blandshiments: "Bewere of these who come to you in all ages, and who lit warnely are the admention of our Saviour was more urgently needed than now. needed than now.

THE WORKMAN'S REST-DAY. I watcome thee, dear Sabbath-day,

To me of all my days the best Thou freest me awhile from toil And bringest blissful rest!

When, at the closing of the week, I homeward take my way, I joy to think thou art so near, Thou holy, happy day!

Dear Sabbath-day! my thoughts go back Across the vanished years, Before I knew the world's and cares, Ite sorrows and its fears.

My life was then a time of play, My playmates birds and flowers, And with the sleep and lambs I romped All through the sunny hours.

I recollect my father's hor Upon the gorse-clad hill, Its ivied walls, its trellised porch;

I recollect the bright fireside,

The quaint old oaken chair
In which my loving mother sat— She sits no longer there

I recollect the gray church-tower, The solemn sounding hells, That with their hallowed music filled The calm and quiet dells

Oh, well I mind the pew, in which, My parents by my side, I sat, end heard of His dear love Who for us lived and died.

My father and my mother lie
Beside the belfry gray;
But, thanks to God, while yet a child,
They taught me how to pray.

Taught me that God had given to me A birthright day of rest, And if I kept it as I ought To me it would be blest.

So through my life I've ever striven To keep that holy day, And none, God helping me, shall e'er My birthright steal away.

Nay, of it not one single hour, One minute, will I spare, Nor of these unto carthly toil Or pleasure give a sha

Tis mine, on which I gladly pay
Its Giver, homage due,
And mine to gather strength, once more, My labours to renew

Then let none ever dare to steal That day of all the seven, Which was bequeathed to Work and Teil By the decrees of Heaven

It is my foretaste of a day That on the world shall rise, rest that shall not pass away, The Sabbath of the skies.

HOW SHALL YOU VOTES

A CHAPTER FOR THE TIMES

A CHAPTER FOR THE TIMES,
JOHN RIES and his wofe were comparatively
young people; they had been marized only free
years. They lived in that port of England,
known as the "Black Country," of which Birminghan is the centre; and John was a workman in
a large foundry. He was regarded by his workunates as a prefty steady, sensible not of
follow; one who hadn't many ideas of his own,
hut was willing to listen to those of other people.
He did not think or read much instead of
getting deep reads of the people.
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the people of the people of the pe he would est aude the old and take up the new, as easily as he would hive changed his dress. While he held any opinion he made a gonst fuss with it, talked "politics," as it he understood them,—at least most of his friends thought so;—but there was one nam working in the same foundry, who very soon detected that John Rees was about as helden was a drun, notwinstanding his high-flown style of talking. This was name amount of the sound the sound the sound that the sound is not the sound that the sound is not the sound that the

men called him; neverthelessif they wanted any knott dimelles yealed, they intended yealer dit to Wallne; for they knew that he was a man of principle, who would not swere a hiristreadth from what he considered right. One day, in the dimensioner, Roes had a few minuted chat with Wallnes, when the conversation turned upon politics. The subject being enguly up by a group of three or four men at a distance, they came up to take parts in it. I will call them by the familiar names of Smith, Brown, Jones, and Rohimon

and Robinson Smith was a man whose character could bear severe scrutiny. He was respected by the good, and jeered at by the bad, for his opinions. He was a member of the same Christian church as Wallace; but his views on many points were for more exclusive than Wallace's

Brown was a thoughtless, careless fellow, not given to trouble himself much about anything given to fromble himself lanch acoust any con-flort and well-being. He often said, "Let them who will trouble themselves about politics, speechifying and wearing themselves out with all the rest of it, I don't trouble. I like to make the hest of things as they are, and enjoy myzelf."

the best of things as they are, and enjoy myself."
Jones, alas! was a man who never cared to
distinguish between right and wrong. It
was rumoured that he was a bad man at home,
that he heat his wife, and neglected his children;
it was well-known that he spent quite half bis
wages every week at the public-house, and that
his conscience would let him do anything for a Robinson liked the excitement of a "jolly :

Robinson liked the excitement of a "jolly row," and would engage in anything that would bring him into notoricty. He was called a great Reformer, and was ever the foremost to assist in getting up a noisy demonstration. He was a standard-berrer on such occasions, sported a "red cap of liherty," and roared himself purple and cap or interty; and roared imment purple and scarlet, in giving vent to his latest opinions about a "bloated aristocracy." He expressed intense scorn and devision of all who lived in big houses, and wore broadcloth and silk; and boldly declared to his "poor, down-trodden brothers," that ignorant poor men were far better than educated ric ones, and that they had better (the "poor brothers") rise up like men, and let the country know that they rise up like men, and let the country know that they thought so. But could you have seen this here of a limited tongue fights, as he retired, beare and perspiting, to the shofter and repose of the merost public-house, could you have leaved his maxious impurities as to whether he had "given it the wretches but and string counts," and had solution to be a superior of the string country and had solution to be a superior of the superior of the designer in the turbinary, so that he could articulate nedling, he had to be boure to his ne-glected home like a nice of melesa humbers—were glected home like a piece of useless lumber—you would have thought twice before bestowing upon

gleton nomenas could have thought twice before bestowing upon such a man, the great dittle of "Reformer" could have the present great the proposal debt of the great distance of the gleton debt own with any well-read or thoughtful man. His forts was platform declaration of the kind that drewned the rational sounds of calm statement of fact, and honest impairy. So now he approached Wallace with secret fear, though he affected to think it beneath him to have any—time fear at ceach a "procycle (authors: "dime fear as to such a "procycle (authors: " nint that drawned the rational counts of clin bold us from the polling-booth. It should lead attement of fact, and honest inpuiry. So now us to it, not in a passionsic party-sprit, but in a he approached Wallace with secret fear, though spirit of carnestress and honesty, in the presence he affected to think it beneath him to have any-set which branch-eade britery shall hush and thing to say to such a "proxy old cautomer." hide its head, and corruption shall tremble. It He stood a short distance of, as if he wished to should lead us there with an honourable purpose, let then know that he did not care to take any from which all the powers of darkness couldn't part (in their conversation, though he would cause us to swreet, exclained Berwan, lifting his degin to stand by and laten.

"White sagain," cap and pushing his fargers through his buir, Smith was the fact to join in "Politics again, cap and pushing his fargers through his buir, which is the same political position of special positions of electioneering you have got, Wallace! an opportunity of speciality in a friendly way to Now for my own part, I don't intend to botter a fellow-sinner. You and I are members of a my head about voting and all the rest of it,

Christian Church, you know, and we mustn't forget that we are therefore required to be faithful to others, and to lead their minds to higher

ful to others, and to lead their united to higher things as far as we can."
"You're right," answered Wallace, pleasantly.
"But you lives men's minds must be drawn up through their earthly duties, not apart from them. Our religion mustart be a hot-base plant shut up away from our dady life, so that we have to go into an unflexitity atmosphere to cultivate it; it must be a strong, hardy plants excition to the continuous of the many continuous terms of the strong them. in the very midst of our everyday life, so that its fragrance shall hang about our every action. its fragrance shall hang about our every action.

Politics are forced upon every man at this stage of our history; shall the Christian then permit his religion to push them axide as something moverthy of his notice I or shall he not rather take them up and put his religion to push them rolled as something mover them up and put his religion to to them, and them has political power, as I believe God introde it when his political power, as I believe God introde it was also had be used, for the post of his country, and for the bargli of humanity I?

(P. Alties are of the second of the control of the political power of the second of the control of the political power of the second of the control of the political power of the second of the control of the politics and the political political

"Politics are of the earth, earthy," will Smith; "and I don't think Christians sheld Smith; "and I don't think Christians should have anything to do with them. Just rec what a man gets mixed up with at election-times—cursing, swearing, fighting, bribery, dishonesty, and all the videst passions of human nature. I think it's better to keep quite distinct

nature. I think its review of the from such doings."

"In the first place," answered Wallace, what me remind you, brother Smith, that while we are on earth we must have to do with though earthy. But we must have to do with them as earthy. onest, faithful men, not shirking anything t horest, faithful men, not shirking miything lists concess before as as a plain daty, even though it may seem to mix us apwith much that is fortige to our tastes, and obsections to our best feelings. I admit (and with shaun) that at electron-times society is like a seeching ocean form and stand-ing mature, but it is the Christmis daty and to a seem of the contract of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract of the con-tract of the contract of the contract of the con-sistent mature of the contract of the con-sistent matures abuilt to these who have no section matures abuilt to these who have no turn away in fear and disgust, but sto throw into it the salt of his integrity, and so to do his utmost towards purifying it. What! would you yield up politics wholly to those who have no principle, to men who would act as their own blind passions directed them, and who would ding our glorious Constitution down to the blind passion directed them, and who would ding our glorious Constitution down to the constitution of the constitution down to the constitution of the constitution down to the constitution of the constitution as who would make a fool's cap of it! Would not timely the constitution of sound principle, honest, conscientions men ; and pray what chance will such men have of getting there, if there are not honest, conscientions under tox support them I The corrupt will support the corrupt! Birds of a feather flock together, you know."

"Well, for my own part, I haven't voted yet, though I've been a ten-pounder everse long: when the constitution is the constitution of the constitution

I havou't seen my way clear to do it as a Chrutunn," and Smith.

"Just look upon it as a duty you owe to the
land of you brith, and then you'll see you way
clear enough," replied Wallace. "Why, don't
you see, man, that you are not complimenling your christianity one what, when you say
itatit just you on the same level with the
shelffal mm who won't vote because he end't toke the trouble to understand politics, and
doesn't care a bit what because of the nation,
but of you. Why our grand Christianity
makes us truer, musiler man, Smith; if it
doesn't we have got very little of it in us; it
quickens our intelligence, sud makes us eager to
know what our rights require of us, and to find
out how we can best serve our day and generation in every sepect; it gives energy to our chain tion in every respect; it gives energy to our character, and makes us valiant to do and date in a righteons cause; it tramples to death the sloth, behind which we are sometimes fain to excuse

bemind which we are sometimes rain to occase curselves from engaging in anything that tries the thewa and ainews of our moral nature. Don't tell me that our Christianity should withhold us from the polling-booth. It should lead

way."

"Well, Brown," answered Wallace, "I must say that your little speech is utterly unworthy of an Englishman. Do you never feel proud that you are a son of this dear old country, which, in you are a son of this dear cld country, which, up apite of all its faults, I hold to be the graudest that the sun shines upon? And what constitutes its grandeur? Why, its rightcous laws, which give civil and religious liberty to every man. Now we want this glorious hierty preserved for it throughout all coming generations; we want our old laws remodelled and perfected

we want our old laws remodelled and parfected to suit the growing needs of the time; we want new once made to advance the spiritual, noral, and social needs—the pressing everyday needs—of the people of this great realm.

"We want a policy of peace, we want better laws respecting the rights of capital and the price of labour; we want a Government that will see to the dwellings of the poor, and open the contract of the contract of the poor, and open to the well of the contract of the poor, and open the property of the poor of the poor, and the poor in perfect balance. Well, now, friend Brown, the franchise gives you the glorious privilege of doing all that lies in one man's power to secume three blessings for your man's power to secure these blessings for your nama power to secure these breatangs for young fatherland. And if you permit aloth or indiffer-ence to keep you from exercising this privilege, I say you lack nuch of that honest patriotism which should glow in every Englishman's breast. "You have no more right to shirk your duty to your country, than you have to shirk your

duty to your master, or to your wife and home. This right to vote lays upon every one of us a solemn responsibility; and it is our bounden duty to exercise this right, as if England's bounden duty to exercise this right, as if England's glory and happiness depended on our single year. We must not say, "What good could my vote do it but we must do all the good with it we can. We are only responsible for what, we can do; and we can give our vote to the bonest man, the lover of right, the hater of brinkery, the man who is anxious for the good of our beloved country, and will do his utmost to give us a pure and rightcome Government. Veto for such a man as if it depended on your single vote whether he should go to Parliament or not; then you will have the blessed consciounces of knowing that you have done all that his in your power to advance the best interests of the empire."

power to savance the best interests of the empire.

Jone who had been listening stolidly, but wises muddled brain had failed to comprehend the meaning of Wallace's words, now blurted out, most informaticy, "Well," I like a jolly good fellow, with a heavy purse, who'll come and give poster, maybe, eye tree, and a pound in your poster, maybe, eye tree, and a pound in your concest, maybe, of the concess of the concession of t

"An honest confession, truly," said Wallace, when the peals of laughter which greeted Jones's speech had died away. His face expressed much scorn and pity as he looked at Jones, who

Well, then," continued Wallace, "let us call when the scene to you. Then nation would the corrupt conditions and limited if the half your veloy care birthright, a precious trust which appears that you will feel the henour and responsibility of helding such as trust, and that you have for the good of the nation, and not for your feet that you will feel the henour and responsibility of helding such as trust, and that you have feel to the good of the nation, and not for your feet that you will feel the henour and responsibility of helding such as trust, and that you hence," and all the formation of the precision of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over ing and you two ago that even extractions to hence the man head of the precision of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over ing and you two ago that even extractions to hence the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over ing and you two ago that even extractions to hence the season of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over in a capable of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over in a capable of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over in a capable of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over in a capable of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over in a capable of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over an extendation to his employers, who has over in a capable of the proposition of their class, and howeful to his employers, who has over an extendation to his employers, who has over an extendation to his employers, who has over a development of the proposition of their class. And howeful to his employers, who has over an extendation to his employers, wh

though I have got the franchise. I'm just going he caves nothing whatever for justice and right to look on at the synable of the different parties to see with 1900 per control that the see with 1900 per control that 1900

near use sometimes multi-make a series to clear the contraction of money; they quiet their con-science by saying, 'Oh, it is a very common thing to do, the other party closes it.' Then the content to stand by if need be, and thing to do, the other party closes it.' Then see usurpers seramble to its throne; ere long to the contraction of the contraction clutch at the first offer of it, and are ready and willing to degrade their manhood, and sell their rote to the fellow who will awill them the most liberally with beer. I should like to ask you, Jones, if you really think that such tempters ought to sit in the British House of Commons, and be called 'honourable members?'"

Jones stared hard at the ground, and strove to

Jones stared hard as the ground, and the last the many control of the strong and the last the many control of the strong as the them, so much the werse for the nation that has given them the power to vote. But if they, have right views of government, and intend to use their votes out of pure regard to their country, to secure for it a wise and good Govern-ment, then will it be so much the better that they have got the franchise. In this case, the unprincipled men who would get seats by bribery, would stand no chance; honest, manly voters who would seem and leath their money, would pretty soon show them that the best thing they could do in the political field would be to show a clean pair of heels.¹⁹ Joses gave a grunt of secent, and remained

Jones gave a grunt of assent, and remained in a thoughtful attitude, as if waiting for Wal-

"Oh, my fellow-workmen! I entreat you, as patriots, scorn bribes with all your souls! Regard the wretched briber's money as coins regard the wretched briber's money as comes which will scorch and wither your souls if you touch them! Let each one do his part to make the constituencies puro, and then we shall have pure men returned to Parliament. shall have pure men returned to Parliament. When we come to realize that thus it depends upon the integrity of individual men, whether the Covernment shall be good or bad, I think no Christian will hide his vote, as the poor foel, in the Goopela, did his tatent in the earth; and no Englishman presessing any real regard for his control of the control

apsech and died away. His face expressed much acorn and pitys as he looked at Jones, who feetnee."

atoed as uneary as possible under the storm of more interested to shink the had raised. Walkace seemed to think it vain to hope to instill any ideas of honour and principle into poor degraded Jones, but his pity overcame his scorn, and he set himself to the task.

"So you would sell your hirthright for a more of pottage, Jones!"

"are of pottage, Jones!"

"are of pottage, Jones!"

"That's right, man!" said Walkace. "The increase of pottage of the pottage of BIGHT PRINCIPLES shall guide me in the discharge of my political duty." NELSTE BROOK.

they will experience the fall of shame and contu-aion, and in the face of an admiring world right will be oralted to its own place. Let us not work only like faithful and honest mex, but let us be content to wait also for the triumph of great principles, having faith that they must and will shortly prevail over all that is evil. Nothing so damages a good cause as a corrupt advocate. Let us not stand up for the right in fear and trembling, and with a secret stretching forth of the hand to evil props to sustain us; no, no! let us rather have faith in the righteousness of the

of our country, our Queen, our liberties, our homes. It is this: How shall you vote? Having of our country, our curson, the same day as the did, was not often and the same day as he did, was not got an extension of the franchise, England expects of every man to when this privilege is nevly equally fortunes with his wife. She did not given, that he will do his duty; that he will hold it with each assess of honour and dignity, this the will shall not dark to approach it with it vite believe shall not dark to approach it with it vite the same of honour and dignity, this is as a trust from God, for which how will repair it as a trust from God, for which the will regard it is as a trust from God, for when the will regard to the same day of the same count; that he will use it as if the weel of the same day of the same da it as a trust from God, for which he must give an account; that he will use it as if the weal of the British Empire depended upon his making a right use of it. We must rend more, and think more, my brothers; we must feel that our vote demants that we cellivate our animals, and make ourselves competent to set rightly. Were vould immediately out your property by a fread, you would immediately out your property of the condition of the work o as fulfilling a duty to God and my country. Party feeling shall not bias me; but love and concern for

FACTS FOR WORKING-MEN.

about L2 Toa per week. After a time both of them narried. The man we have jeat seen, god, a good wife; a clean, tidy and industrious woman. The first week of their marrage, that man gave his wife tweety-eight shillings of his wages, and ead, "Three, that is what I shall give you weekly for houseleooping, and the retainder I shall keep for myself." At the end of the year, the wife reminded han that it was their year, the wife reminded him that it was their wedding-day, and said that they must have something nice for supper. After taking their meal together the wife, with a smile on her face, someting.

Someting the sound of the face, with a smile on her face, and, 'How much do you think I have saved out of the twenty-eight shillings per week you

"Not much," replied the man. To the astonishment of her hushand, she counted thereby sovereigns oo the table, and said, 'There, that is what I have saved out of the twenty-eight

lovereigns on the table, and said, "There, that is what I have saved out of the twenty-eight shillings a week." In fact the industrious, frugal bousewide had kept house on twenty shillings per week, and put by into the hetter strength of the period of the period of the control of the contro wen; they are acreant to thin and his wife; and he is one of our most worthy aervants." "But," added Mr. Sharp, "his companion, who entered these works on the same day as he did, was not equally fortunate with his wife. She did not make him a comfortable home; he took to drinking STARVATION

CHRIST OUR SACRIFICE.

Nor all the blood of beaste,

On Jewish altars slain,

Could give the guilty conscience peace,

Or wash away our stain.

But Christ, the heavenly Lamb, Takes all our sins away;
A sacrifice of mobiler name,
And richer blood, than they.

Believing, we rejoice To feel the curse remove;
We bless the Lamb, with cheerful voice,
And to st His bleeding love.

HOUSES AND HOMES! Or, What Co-operation Can Do.

No one who visits Edinburgh should full to see the workmen's dwellings which have been creeted there on the co-operative principle. They present a picture of confort and an example of what seen a picture or comfort and an example of what judicious combination can accomplish, peculiarly interesting and instructive. About seven years ago, a few cannest working men, prompted by the deplorable want of suitable houses, and a

separate entrance, vary in size from three to expanse entrance, vary in size from three to aix rooms, with all requises conveniences, a goaden 20 fest square in front, and an ample "geen" behind—the cost ranging from £130 to £250. The scheme is simple, and the home-fists are within the reach of all. A young man gets married and he wishes a hour which may also he made a home. He has £25 to spare and he selects No.— Reid Terrace, which costs £130. By arrangement with the company, no invest-ment society advances the balance of £125, and two annual resurround of £13 the nurchaser beby an annual payment of £13 the purchaser be-comes the actual owner of his house at the cud of fourteen years. This payment is about £2 more than the mere rent of some badly-situated more than the mere rent of some cauty-standed hovel; and if the purchaser has ten shares in the company, the dividends more than make up the difference, so that he actually buys his house by paying an ordinary rent, and exercising a little prudence. Four hundred families have in this produces. Four hundred families have in this way been angle provided for in failmingth—soled by the vorking men themselves, who, strong in the soundness of their cases, and encouraged by the enlightened sympathy of a few, have ancessfully overcome the difficulties which stool in the way of their untried and beneficent enterprise. Approaching the Co-operative Buildings, Glenogle Park, we see, on the left, Reid Perracomannel, as Dr. Engs, who had for years urged the mannel, as Dr. Engs, who had for years urged the in compliance to Mr. H. G. Reid, pulse of his theory and the produced of the produced of

in compliment to Mr. H. G. Reid, who "had been a main-spring of the whole movement;" on the right Hugh Miller Place—a memorial of one whose life of manh; Industry is an element to the collective example which has lel to the establishment of this, and many other self-ameliorating agencies: at the end, Hugh Miller Cottage—the property of Mr. James Cotulle, manager of the company, Mr. James Colville, masager of the company, "where text and energy," says a writer in the Westmuster Review, "Incked by a singularly able directorate, have contributed so largely to the success of the movement; "and beyond (showing the mode of approach to the nipper story) the back of Rintoul Place—named in honour of the first chairman. Every homes has its history— every aftered true significant associations. Let British sockmen look on this picture and take instruction and encouragement. Companies on the Edinburgh model have been formed in London audelsewhere. The house accommodation in many English towns is lamentably deficient in all that English towns is lamentating dendence in an en-pertains to domestic happiness and moral purity. What has been done in one place may be done in another; the principle involved is of universal apshotter, the principle involved is of innvertal ap-plication; and we trust that working men every-where will be stimulated to action by this noble example of economy, sobriety, and united effort.



THE LAME DOG AND SYMPATHISING RAVEN.

run over the large yard-dog, and seriously injured the poor animal's leg. The injured limb was speedily and carefully examined, and bound up.

Some years ago, a traveller, when driving into the in-yard at Hungerford, had the misfortime to trun over the large yard-log, and seriously higher the poor animal's lag. The injured limb was speedly and accredibly examined, and bound up. a prisone, the raren visited him, end actually a prisone, the raren visited him, end actually animal of the poor animal's lag.

carried him bones, and attended him with the diligence of a fauthful nurse. One implix, when the raven had been shut out of the stable, it actually picked a good-axed hole though the door, with the determination to gain adminision to its four-legged invalid friend? What Resons to the four-legged invalid friend? What Resons to the four-legged invalid friend? dumb creation

NOTICES

WILL BE READY ON THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER.

WILL BE RELIEVE ON THE OFFIN OF SUPERMENT

For The New Part of the 'Prop of Part of Pa

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CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

CHRISTMAB BOOKS.

**Clever Day, Howa, As. Will Mutarities of professor. It Landser, Item Bushner, Herricos War, &c. 19, Str. L. Landser, Item Bushner, Herricos War, &c. 19, Str. Landser, Hos Bushner, Herricos War, &c. 19, Str. Author of "Duck and Collection, Song," Bush 12 Grapus Humanton of Busenson, Collection, Song, Str. 12 Grapus Humanton of Bushner, Bug Am. Tuylor, A. Ston on Twelvier, By Mother, By Am. Tuylor, A. Ston on Twelvier, Distriction, Day, Theorem as early an expressed Bushner, Collection, Theorem as early an expressed Bushner, Collection, Professor, Str. Proceedings on the Processor, Navaranton, Stanfferen, Life, Bushner, Moster, Mary, Langslee, Jument, Taruth, Carnation, Many 196, Cath, 1981 Sept., 1987. On Proceedings of Francis. In J. Many Humanton, Stanfferen, Tal. Stanfferen, St. Martin, St. Martin, St. Harrison, Warr. Citth, 51, 1981 edges, 7, 4

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THE LAST CUSTOMER; A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

HE LAST CUSTOMER.

less they, the diector, and John, passed out into best more by his heart. Han his head. And per-laps he was, and better it was for the poor and distressed of Witton that such was the case.

The rector excepted, no man was looked up to write more proposed by the town proposed to the more proposed to the more proposed. Often with more respect by the townspeople. Often had passed, and the star were trivilling brightly in the desirable of the found that their inability to pay abone on the shepherlat of Behlehem, when the other proposed them to the control of the more read-bot to the form of the more proposed to the more proposed to the proposed to th

in the standard of the shop distributions of the standard standard

called him away, and also loved him the more, if litt then rises the selection thought, door wife from we, that I shall introduce him to a friend of such a thing were possible, the oftener he that we must all give an account of the each hove obeyed her minnens.

John was soon at the house of the doctor, his God's Christmassight to us, and the late us bring him fellows worker in many a good deed, and in a few up in such a manner that, when the time comes, in the behalve we shall not be abanced to render an account of dather and so 1. While the joyous bells were ringing forth a welcome to the Christmas morn, and the late of the mother's and the control of the

HE LAST CUSTOMER.

THE LAS

anon intuline from illetters are now. Doth the said that those who were already as the said that those who were already as the said that those who were already as he property in built, as the said of the second as a second as he property in built, as the said that the said in the second as the second as the said that the said in the second as the said in the said

Who shall attempt to treatment the figure as the father and son! While the joyons bells were ringing forth a welcome to the Christman morn, Robert and Henry Flening, stood by the mother's grave, and when the teams of the prodigal hashand fell on the snow-evered mound, there has the transfer of the angels of God

grave, and when the bears of the prodigal humband feld not no more-cevered mound, there are joy in the presence of the angels of God March 1997. The presence of the angels of God March 1997 was a superior of the presence of the angels of God March 1997. The presence of the angels of God March 1997. The presence of the situation tweety evens, and only the estern and confidence of his employers. John Thugogod died in the spiences of years, and the silver bairs, that had been a crown of March 1997. The presence of the presence of the silver bairs, that had been a crown of March 1997. The present the silver bairs, that had been a crown of the silver bairs, that had been a crown of March 1997. The present the silver bairs of the silver bairs in faifh, in parity.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY A WORKING MAN

Tur. year is drawing to a close, How fast the moments fig ! The tide of time still enward flows. To reach eternity.

Our times, O Lo d, are in Thy hand,"
Thou dost our souls sustain : For only by Thy power we stand, All other help is vain.

Our earthly wants are made Thy care, In Thee "we live, and move;"
Oh, teach us, Lord, in praise and prayer,
To magnify Thy love!

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Next those of our correspondents, whose better have not but at-ention, kindly accept the unit for the deads. It is impossible for no a answer all the letters received.

We shall be thankful to nor renders if they will enderrour to tend our eliculation in the new year. Will each reader try to one new autocriber for 1869?

IN FOR TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

time, he occupied himself in reading the news paper, viewing the passing landscapes, and occu-noredly conversing with his fellow-passengers. As he was thus occupied he anddenly heard a voice in the carriage calling him by none.

"Mr. Shaw!"

"Mr. Shaw!"
Supprised to find himself known, he looked me the direction from whence the sound proceeded; and found that he had been accessed by a work-ing man seated in a different compartment.

"Don't you know me, sir ?"
"No; I cannot say that I de

"No; I cannot say that I is
The working man told his mane, and was then
recognised as an old acquaintance connected with
the iron trade, and who had been for some time
lost sight of. Mr. Shaw at once unrited him to come and occupy a vacant seat by his side, an amprivation which was readily accepted. The wasted, following conversation then ensued.

"Where are you going to ?" asked Mr. Shaw.
"I am going to London, sir."

"Are you out of employment, then?"

"Are you out of employment, then?"

"No, sir, I am not; but last Saturday
evening I took it into my head that I would go to
London this morning to see if I could better my-

in London than in Leeds !"
'Yes, I think I am."

"Very good; then I should think by this
"we you have got a nice tady aum aword!"
"Well done; that's right; used to go with a surper to say! have not, sin. I have
only £4 left, and that is not of my last week?
weges, but that I took care to a cury me
to London."

Two years, arting

work hard while you are at it, and fairly earn and vages; but when you have earned your money, you do not know how to use it. Now many working men do not understand this. They suppose that the chief thing is to get good wages; and under the influence of that idea, they form trades' unions, and encourage strikes; and I may add more than this, in case of a strike, they sometimes display an amount of self-denial, and heroism which, if thrown into another channel would tend more to their bappiness, and usefulness than all the trades' unions and strikes instrumes than all the molecular unions and attrices in the world. But they are in error; for while I abmit that a mass ought to have "a fair day's wage for a fair day's worel," yet, after all, the chief thing is not to got good wages, but to hano how to me wages, whether great or small. What would you say for instance, if you saw a sman fighting with his fellow-union, in order to force unoney from him to pru it. Into his own pocket, when the world wages that the same time, his own pocket is fall. when at the same time, his own pocket is full-of-holes, and as fits at he puts it in it drops out, and he lores it! You would cell him a silly fellow. Yet that is frequently the case with, working men; they fight for high wages only to put them into pockets full, of bolos; for almost as soon as they put their money in, it deeps not; and if you sak them where they think they lost it, they are sure to say at the Black Bull, the "Golden Cock," the "Fox-and Goose, or ensemble like quarter. And what money, they often have, to deeped in the oris the result. Incogn thus toolistly leading their money, they often have to depend in time of need upon cold charity, or seek relief in aickness and old age, from the parish. If working new world only display one quarter of the skill in USING money, that they display in GETTING it, there

ested money, that they display is actives it, there is no telling how different these constitution within the focuse. But so long as they will study the interests of the publican, in preference to their inverses of the publican, in preference to their wanties, high wages will prove a curve to them rather than a blessing. Have you not proved this in your own case, my friend?

"I regret to say I have, sir. It often happens IN FOR TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

"I regret to say I have, sir. Hadron lappens."

A SWARING SALLORS SAD END.

One Monday merring in the month of October, as you have just said; it more meaney we same. How often, also at zero one care assailed by decoding the same of Mr. Joseph Shaw, took his sest in a fact, that when I was an apprentice, and earning railway carriage, with the intention of proceeding fifteen shillings a week, I actually managed to from the north, on busness to the Metropolis. Save £40; but fafter 1 became a journeyman, of the train had started, to pass away the and carned from £2 to £5 a week, I not only several third, which the same possible to the same possibl

and carried from £2 to £5 a week, 1 not only spent all that, but the £40 to in. or an isolated "And, yours, 1 am afraid, is not an isolated aces by far," said Mr. Shaw. "But just allow me, my friend, to ask you one question. Do you know what sixperce achys, saved up for fifty years, would come to, with compound inter-ce." We fire £10 to the words he health thank."

looked incrediblous.

"You don't mean," said be, "to say that it will come to as much as that !"

"I do: make the acleubton for yourself."

"Really, I should never have thought it. Sispence aduly, in fifty years, make two thousand pounds! Bless me, what a fortupe I've wastel. Well, in; I'll promise you I'll think it over, and will try to do better in the future."

Shaw and his working from; 1999.

No, sir, I am not, but list Saturlay young the staturlay young the staturlay in the staturl Ves. [I this I am." Perliaps you would not object, said his pleasance an ite of good news for you'; I than Lorget your concression in the carriege; it made me become steady, and turn to better ways. From in Leeds per week!" I think the control of in Leeds per week I' of the work of the wo

the was ordered to recume his work over the single side, pointing—for he had been a painter in his early days. With a shocking oath he obeyed the order, asking God not to allow him to return to the deck alive! We heard the oath, and, and to only £4 left, and that is out of my hast week's years, but that I took care to say to curry me to London."

To years, within a month or two, rolled eye when Mr. Shaw came in contact with this work. "Well, I'm surprised to hear you say so. Have you lost your money in sickness, or laxer you here robbed, or what ""

"To years, within a month or two, rolled when Mr. Shaw came in contact with this work me and the say to be contact with this work."

"To years,"

"To years, within a month or two, rolled when Mr. Shaw came in contact with this work. He was informed, to his delight, that he continued steady, and was doing well; that his can be contact when the say the say the well of the say the work of me "by take," by which he was earning £10 per week; and that he had declared that he non hoped to vertex much and the say that which we was the say that when you have known the say to be say the say that when you have camed your look wages; but when you have camed your looks that when you have camed your looks and you have the way to have a support the say that his cane have a support to have a support t

[White thereit, such there are the quarter which distracts one recovery and the property of th

"BRITISH WORKMAN" LIFEBOAT.

To the Editor of the " British Workman.

Drag Sig. The idea of getting up a lifeboat, through the efforts of the subscribers to the British Workman, was proposed some time since in your columns. I am confident such a landable scheme will be well supported by your numeron readers, and, as a small commencement, I beget that others may be induced to do a little in such a truly moble and humane work, and what better time than the present, when another winter is upidly approaching! When we read of 1,086 lives having been saved in a single year(1867), through the instrumentality of the National Lifeboat when the such as the such as the such as the such what we can in the good to the truly distinct to what we can in the good to the such as the such as undertaking every success. undertaking every success,

Faithfully years,
Lunder, Oct., 1868. G. J. A. PEAKE

So many letters have been sent to us urgung the opening of a fund for the presentation of a Lifeboat, from the readers of the British Workman, to the National Lifeboat Association, that we cannot any longer refuse to yield to the

A SWEARING SAILOR'S SAD END.

servets of our great cities and towns. There are some people who cannot assure a follow-restauc-of the truth of any assertion, without calling upon the Almighty to be a witness! Auyone incapable of a lie would never have recourse to such a proceeding. Yet diskly and houtly in the Almighty called upon by swearers to inflict come dreafuld punishment, such as blindines, and even instant death!

on know what skypence a-day, saved up for fifty years, would come to, with compound intert, at 5 per cent 1". The fact 1 an about to record took place whilst 1" was on board the "Wedl, it would amount to nearly £2,0001" and over a man atterd with surprise, and the overland amount to nearly £2,0001" and the surprise and the "You don't mean," said be, "to say that is indicated to exact a farrier. We had to the coast of Afreca, "and the control of the coast of the surprise and t was a very strict disciplinarian, and never for-gave a man for drunkenness. This crime, with gave a man for drunkenness. This him, was always an unpardonable where are you gaing to I" asked Mr. Shaw. Here the timit arrived at King's Cross, Mr. Shaw and his vorking friend parted. Twelve are you going to London, sir."

Shaw and I and I shall be glod to have your long to London on pleasure. Any you going to see if I can't get work there?"

Lam going to see if I can't get work there?"

No, sir, I am not; but last Saturiby and shall can't you not of emphyment, then?"

No, sir, I am not; but last Saturiby with me to seek work?"

One day, however, he saw him passing by his drive the work of the work be one viginal rook-ont-man, and it increases becomes imperative upon the officers and men to be perfectly suber, at sea especially. The next day the marine was confronted with his officers, and as he had before been guilty of the same crime, he was ordered below, placed in the black list, and threatened with the lash on the black list, and threatened with the lasb on the unxt offence, a threat the tow well knew would be carried into effect. His grog was stopped, and this seemed to embitter his feelings most of all. Hewant belowcassing and nevaring most fearfully, wishing hinneff and all the ship the most horried of wishes. In the course of the aftermon, the sen being grill, perfectly calin, and there being no wind, he was redered to resume his work over the ships

> relate, his prayer was granted, for he never did come on deck either alive or dead! A short time after he commenced painting, I was down in the time after no commenced painting, I was down in the after-cabin. Suddenly the ship gave a strange and heavy pitch forward, so much so that the watch below started to their feet, while a voice water below started to their feet, while a voice shouted down the main batchway the startling cry of "a main overboard !" We all rushed on deck, but nothing could be done to either sails or helm, as there was no wind. The life-buoy was thrown into the sea, and a hoat was instantly lowered.
> We looked over the side of the ship, and saw the paint floating on the smooth water, and a straw-hat, but where was the marine? Gone into Eternity! His awful prayer had been answered. He was gone before he could utter one short prayer, for even the man at the mast-head never saw him even the mun at the mast-head never awy him. It along type. [We hope that some of our fericals cold rives to the surface once. The men in the boat process open to Capsimon of Benjatin, Welkhower, & patient about for some time, picked up the life-boay and the marnich shit, and then they sorrow. It is the surface of the pictors of the process of the p and dances. The incident made a great impression on all on board. To this day I shudder with the remembrance of the fact, when I pass with the remembrance of the fact, when I pass a druskard in the street, and hear him about his execrations; teaching even little children his dreadful language. My friends! whether sailors or landsmen, do not think that swearing is not a sin. The Bible tells us to "swear not at all."

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"Total Abstinence Society,
"Dear Sig.—We, the total abstiners of
ILMS, Brisk, beg your neceptance of the accompanying photograph as a token of our respect
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are mutually encountries.

behait, and in that of the good cause in which we are mutually engaged.

"We thank you, and through you, other friends for the readiness with which you extended to us the right band of fellowship, and for your hearly co-operation throughout, by which we have been greatly encouraged to persevere in the path we have chosen. We hope to hear that our sucwe have enough. The hope to hear cause, and should they do so we feel assured you will ever be ready to render them every encouragement and assist-

ce, as you have done to us. drunkenness amongst scamen shall be ultogether exceptional, and total abstinence a rule of their existence, as it was intended by our Divine

We are now about to bid farewell to Auckland, and though we cannot but feel gratified at and, and though we cannot but feet grathed at the prospect of a return to our native land, still it is with many regrets that we part with our kind friends of Auckland; and it will ever call forth an emotion of pleasure when we think upon

the happy meetings we have had together.

"When the ship is paid off, on our return to England, our band willbe scattered, some to every part of the world; but wherever we may be, see hope the principles we have here adopted will continue to govern our actions. And our aim continue to govern our actions. Afthe our and must be to carry on the work, we must endeavour to exert an influence for good upon our futur-shipmates. It is not improbable some of us may again visit Auckland, and if so, we hope to be able to give a good account of ourselves when

able to give s government of the commence among the commenced amongst you; and especially may the came of Total Abstinence spread and Borrish throughout the colony, and may the deadly upost tree of intesticating drink be totally uproteed, it is sometiment of the commence among the commence among the commence and the commence an the carnest desire of the Total Abstainers of H.M.S. Brisk.—We remain, on behalf of the above Society, yours truly,
"WILLIAM IRELAND, President,

"WILLIAM TRELAND, President of the To Mr. Lenov, President of the

Auckland Eand of Hope Umon.

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H.M.S. "BRISK."

THE New Zealand Herald, of the 22nd of June

who invited the mem bers of the Auckland Temperance Society in return. Nearly 500 greats sat down to tea, in the Parnell Hall. The chaplain Hall. The chaplain of the "Brisk" preof the "Brisk" pre-sided at the intersaded at the inter-esting meeting held after the ample re-past. The proceed-ings commenced by singing a hymn, after which the Rev. Mr. Edger engaged in prayer. Addresses were then delivered by the chairman and

by various friends.
These meeting were held shortly be-fore the "Brisk" left the New Zealand sta-tion for England.

It appears that many of the men on board the "Brisk" bave adopted Tem-perance principles, and by their general good conduct in Auckland, the crew gained for their ship a good name "a good name." The New Zealand Herald states . "There were few of the seamen of the 'Brisk' whose faces were not fa-miliar to the inhabitants, and their or-derly conduct won for them very general eteem," Excellent teem." Excellent!
The members of

the Auckland Band of Hope Union wisely take a great in-terest in the sailors, seeking to promote the welfare of 'Jack,' when ashore. The efforts of this Union were signally successful amongst the crew of the "Brisk." Sailors are very grate-ful for kindness, and the temperance men, onboard the "Brisk," gave proof of this. Just before the

ship saded, the twenty-two total ab stainers (the number was increased to thirty before the ship loft), went to Mr. Crombie's studio, in Queen Street, desir-ing him to take their photographs. These, remarkably well done, were formed into a shield, and surrounded by a beautiful and massive gdt frame. The

of the gumer; on ______either side are the portraits of the schoolmaster acider sale are the portraits of the schoolnaster and stoward; the mean after marriers auromating them. This "Keepsake" the mean left for Mr. Lerry, the President of the Auckland Band of Hope Union, as their thank-offering for the Indiances shown to them during their visit. The letter, which accompanied the present, will be found on page 191. It is a most interesting document, and done credit to the mean who penned the mean who penned the stand of Hope William and the standard when they had in 64 Registed. May their good example and to other crewa!

"DON'T BE LAUGHED OUT OF YOUR MONEY OR YOUR PRAYERS,"

The New Zealand Herald, of the 22nd of June last, gives a most interesting narrative of two very tunning and the properties of the decident of the third interesting narrative of two very tunning and the properties of the decident of the third interesting narrative of two very tunning and the properties of the decident of the third interesting and the properties of the decident of

A BLIND SAILOR.

ments; but a poor, old, blind sailor, at the far end of the place, rose, and in a harsh voice, said, "Sir, there is not an Su, there is not an individual present who has greater reason to second this resolution than the person who now addresses you. Before I had arrived at twenty was to see the property of the p twenty years of age, Hedthe van in every species of vice and immorality, Ourship was ordered to the was ordered to the coast of Guinea; a violent storm came on, the vivid light-ning flashed around, at last it struck my at less it strick my eyes; from that time to the present I have not heheld the light of day: but, sir, though I was de-prived of sight, I was not deprived of sin, I was very fond of having hooks read to me, but, alas, only bad books. At bad books. At length a Scotchman came to my house, and said, I know you are fond of hearing books read, will you hear me read?' I said I had no objection: he read the book to me. I felt interested; and, at the end of his reading, I said, 'Tell me what book you have read ?' mind,' said he, will come again, and read more; ' and he came again, and again, and again. At last tears gushed out from my blind eyes, and I carnestly exclaimed, 'Oh, sir, what book is this?' He said, 'This book is the Bible!' From that time, though blind, I see; I can now discern the way of salvation by a crucified Saviour. from that time to abled to follow my Lord; and I second this resolution, know ing the advantages of circulating the Subsequently to this. the poor old man obtained a few shillings a week, which he divided, in various portions, to different religious societies ; and gave sixpence aweek



BAND OF HOPE, H.M.S. "BRISK." (Engraved from a beautiful photograph by Mr. Crombic, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.)

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to a little boy, to read to him the sacred Scrip-tures, and to lead him from bouse to house, and from cellar to cellar, to promote the best interests of others.

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DARE TO BE SINGULAR.

To be singular in anything, that is vies, worthy, and excellent, is not a disparagement, but a prisse; overy man should choose to be thus singular. To act otherwise, is just as if a man, upon great dichention, should rather choose to be drowned than to be saved by a plank or a small bask, or to be carried into the hardwood prissed time. "All this one way that the saved by a plank or a small bask, or to be carried into the hardwood of time. "All this one." be carried into the harbour any other way, than in a great ship of so many hundred tons. — Tillotson.

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